

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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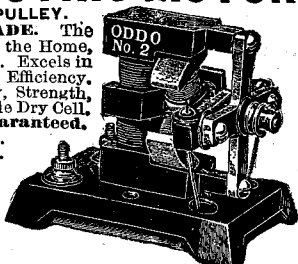
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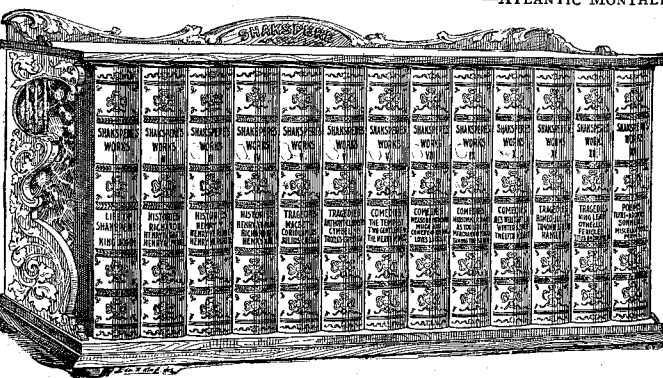
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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

NEW PHILIPPINE EVIDENCE FROM SECRETARY ROOT.

SECRETARY ROOT'S speech in Canton, O., on Wednesday of last week, threw some new light on the Filipino character and on the early relations between our troops and the Filipinos that, in the opinion of the *Brooklyn Eagle* (Ind.), "ought to make the defenders of Aguinaldo in this country hang their heads in shame." Mr. Root's speech "is not only a complete and brilliant vindication of the aims and policies of President McKinley," declares the *New York Mail and Express* (Rep.), "but it stands as a formal indictment against the reckless demagogues who by wilful perversions of the truth have obstructed the benevolent purposes of his administration." The *New York Times* (Ind.) says:

"Mr. Root's selection from the papers of Aguinaldo exhibits him in his true character as a savage, a bandit, and a cutthroat, the murderer of his own people and of ours, a wretch with whom there is no living on any terms save the terms imposed by the strong hand. . . . It is to these savages that Mr. Schurz and his fellow anti-imperialists, including W. J. Bryan, would turn over the destinies of these islands and their millions of people who never have consented and never will consent to be governed by the Tagalog tribe."

First, as to the oft-repeated claim of the anti-imperialists that our commanders made an alliance with the Filipinos, and then treacherously broke it, Mr. Root says:

"We have in our possession an original document, signed by Mabini, the president of Aguinaldo's cabinet, his chief adviser, and the brains of the insurrection. It is a paper of instructions to a commissioner sent upon a secret mission by the insurgent government, dated January 4, 1899, and among its statements of fact for the commissioner's guidance is found the following:

"The chief of the Philippine people has not made any agreement with the Government of the United States, but inspired by the same idea of destroying the sovereignty of Spain in these islands, they have mutually assisted each other."

"Tho they believe not Moses and the prophets, perhaps they will believe that."

The character of Aguinaldo is then examined, and Mr. Root produces some new evidence to show that "it was with truly Oriental treachery in their hearts" that he and his companions "accepted the hospitality and the assistance of our navy." He says:

"At a meeting held in Hongkong on the 4th of May, 1898, four days after the battle of Manila Bay, a meeting of the band was held to determine upon going to Manila with Dewey, and Agoncillo stated the proposition in these words:

"There will be no better occasion than the present for the expeditionary forces to land on those islands and to arm themselves at the expense of the Americans and assure the attainment of our legitimate aspirations against those very people.

"The Filipino people, unprovided with arms, will be the victim of the demands and exactions of the United States, but, provided with arms, will be able to oppose themselves to them and struggle for their independence, in which consists the true happiness of the Filipinos."

"Agoncillo's proposition was unanimously approved, and the minutes of the meeting are in our possession, signed by the conspirators, with Aguinaldo's name at the head. Transported by us to Luzon, furnished with arms and ammunition by us, they collected and organized an army about the walls of Manila, of Tagalogs and discharged Spanish soldiers and all the bandits and pirates of those coasts, until they felt strong enough to execute their purpose.

"On the 9th of January, twenty-seven days before the treaty was confirmed, Aguinaldo issued his order to prepare for the attack.

"MALOLOS, 9th of January, 1899.

"Instructions to the brave soldiers of Sandatahan of Manila.

"Article 2. All of the chiefs and Filipino brothers should be ready and courageous for the combat, and should take advantage of the opportunity to study well the situation of the American outposts and headquarters, observing especially secret places where they can approach and surprise the enemy.

"Art. 3. The chief of those who go to attack the barracks should send in first four men with a good present for the American commander. Immediately after will follow four others, who will make a pretense of looking for the same officer for some reason, and a larger group shall be concealed in the corners or houses in order to aid the other groups at the first signal. This, wherever it is possible, at the moment of attack.

"Art. 4. They should not prior to the attack look at the Americans in a threatening manner. To the contrary, the attack on the barracks by the Sandatahan should be a complete surprise and with decision and courage. One should go alone in advance in order to kill the sentinel.

"All Filipinos, real defenders of their country, should live on the alert to assist simultaneously the inside attack at the very moment that they note the first movement in whatever barrio or suburb, having assurance that all the troops that surround Manila will proceed without delay to force the enemy's line, and unite themselves with their brothers in the city.

"EMILIO AGUINALDO."

In the contemplated uprising, too, no mercy was to be shown. Says Mr. Root:

"Pio del Pilar, Aguinaldo's most active general, was the most notorious bandit in the Philippines. The orders for a combined attack and rising within the city of Manila on the 15th of February, ten days after the Senate confirmed the treaty, contained these directions:

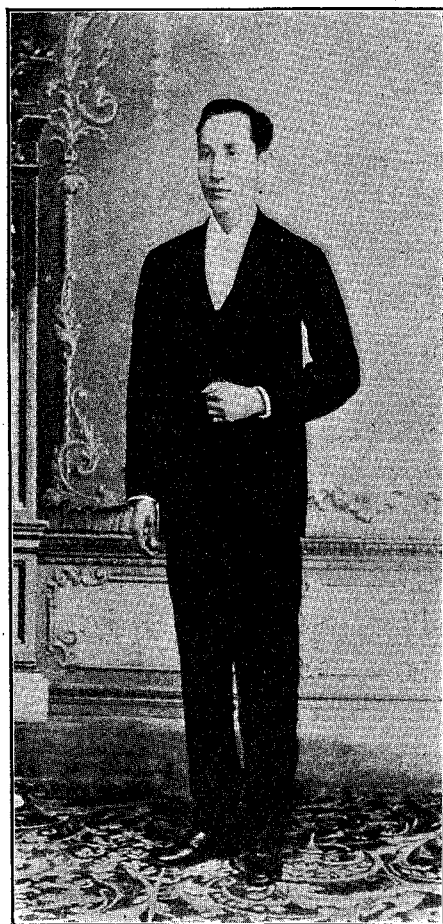
"First—You will so dispose that at 8 o'clock at night the individuals of the territorial militia, at your order, will be found united in all the streets of San Pedro, armed with their bolos and revolvers and guns and ammunition, if convenient.

"Second—Philippine families only will be respected; they should not be molested, but all other individuals, of whatever race they may be, will be exterminated without any compassion, after the extermination of the army of occupation."

A general order to the native army, dated June 27, 1900, and signed by Aguinaldo, is also produced, expressing a keen interest in the Presidential election and commanding that the Fili-

pinos "give such hard knocks to the Americans that they will resound in our favor in all parts and set in motion the fall of the imperialist party, which is trying to enslave us."

Mr. Root declares that "government does not rest upon consent" in every case, and says that "the testimony is absolutely overwhelming that the people inhabiting the Philippine archi-



SEÑOR MABINI, CALLED "THE BRAINS OF THE INSURRECTION."
(Courtesy of *The Independent*.)

pelago are incapable of self-government." He then executes a striking *coup* by sustaining this assertion by quoting from the distinguished leader of the anti-imperialist forces, Mr. Carl Schurz. Says Mr. Root:

"Let me read you what high authority declares as the universal lesson of history regarding the people of countries situated as are these islands when left to themselves. In a speech on the annexation of Santo Domingo, in the Senate of the United States on the 11th of January, 1871, my friend Mr. Schurz, who now charges that it was cruel injustice not to leave the Filipinos to govern themselves without control or guidance, said:

"Read that history, read that of all other tropical countries, and then show me a single instance of the successful establishment and peaceable maintenance, for a respectable period, of republican institutions, based upon popular self-government, under a tropical sun. To show me one, do not confine your search to the West Indies; look for it anywhere else on the face of the globe in tropical latitudes. I challenge Senators to point their fingers to a single one. There is none, sir!"

"The tropical sun inflames the imagination to inordinate activity and develops the government of the passions. The consequences are natural, and there is a tendency to govern by force instead of by argument; revolutions are of chronic occurrence, like volcanic outbreaks, and you will find political life continually oscillating between two extremes—liberty, which there means anarchy, and order, which there means despotism."

Mr. Root adds: "I will not say that the men who are encouraging the Filipino soldiers here are traitors to their country. I do not think they know what it is they do. But I will say, and I think with justice, that the men who are reviling and belittling America here and the men who are shooting from ambush there are allies in the same cause, and both are enemies to the interests and credit of our country."

The opposition press charge Mr. Root with a biased presentation of evidence and an intent to mislead his hearers. The *Springfield Republican* calls his speech "another of those remarkable tissues of garbling, misrepresentation, perversion, and apology which have emanated from the Administration's defenders, beginning with even the President himself, during this Presidential campaign," and adds:

"Little can be gained for truth at this late hour in the campaign by disputing with him, or any other Administration orator, over historical points in the Philippine chapter, which must

be decided by every fair-minded man from the general sweep of the evidence. . . . The more these great Administration leaders talk, the more they misrepresent facts, the more they disguise their militarist purpose, the more they trample upon the most fundamental principle of popular government, the more they appear to represent forces which aim at a capitalistic imperialism abroad and are blind to the interests of the masses at home."

The *New York World* (Ind. Dem.), the *Philadelphia Times* (Dem.), and the *Hartford Times* (Ind. Dem.) attack Mr. Root for his declaration that "government does not rest upon consent." The *Detroit Tribune* (Ind.) says:

"With so little accomplished in eighteen months of continuous warfare, with a constantly growing feeling of repugnance between the conqueror and the conquered, how long will the bloody struggle in the Philippines continue, and how long will the American people contemplate it with patience? Even tho the present Administration be returned to power, and overwhelming reenforcements be sent to Manila to crush out all resistance by sheer weight, the Filipino people will not be reconciled, and sooner or later an Administration will be sent to Washington to put an end to the hideous spectacle."

ENDING OF THE COAL STRIKE.

THE general resumption of work in the Pennsylvania coal-mines, as the result of President Mitchell's edict of October 25, calling off the strike in all mines where the operators had conceded a ten-per-cent. increase in wages, is greeted by the press with expressions of great satisfaction. Practically all the large coal-operators having now granted the demands of the men, it is believed that this great labor struggle, which has lasted for six weeks, is now definitely concluded. In his official statement President Mitchell declares:

"We are aware that some disappointment and dissatisfaction have been caused by the failure of the operators in districts 1 and 7 to separate the reduction in the price of powder from the advance in wages; but after careful inquiry we are satisfied that each mine employee will actually receive an advance of ten per cent. on the wages formerly paid. In the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions the largest companies have agreed that the sliding scale should be suspended, and that wages should remain stationary at ten per cent. until April 1, 1901, thus removing one of the inequities of which you have complained for many years.

"While it is true that you have not secured redress for all of your wrongs; while it is true that the increase in your earnings will not fully compensate you for the arduous labor you are compelled to perform in the mines, you have established a powerful organization, which, if maintained and conducted on business principles, will enable you to regulate many of your local grievances and make your employment less hazardous and more profitable than before the strike began."

Commenting on the apparent discrepancy between the advance in wages offered by the operators of the Hazleton districts and the concessions made by companies in the Scranton districts, the *Philadelphia Record* (Ind. Dem.) points out:

"The Reading Company could afford to offer a flat increase of ten per cent., notwithstanding the fact that the price of powder in its mines had always been \$1.50 per keg (or \$1.25 lower than the price charged by the Lackawanna Company, for instance), because its works are 'stoped'—that is to say, run upward from their mouths. The full cars can, therefore, run from the mines to the breakers by gravity, whereas in the more northerly parts of the anthracite region they have to be hauled up. On the other hand, the miners in the Scranton district, because of the greater evenness in the formation of the seams, can knock down twice as much coal with a keg of powder as can their fellow workers farther south.

"In view of these facts this offer of a flat increase of two and a half per cent. in wages and a reduction in the charge for gunpowder of \$1.25 per keg in the upper anthracite region will practically give the miners there the same remuneration as that

which will be received by their brethren farther down under the terms of the Reading Company's offer."

The strike settlement is regarded in all quarters as a decided victory for the miners. "The miners have won a notable victory," says the *Baltimore American* (Rep.), "securing for themselves all for which they have strived, and gaining a guarantee of comfort, contentment, and plenty." At the same time, adds the *New York Journal of Commerce* (Fin.), "Mr. Mitchell has been defeated at the point where he was most anxious to succeed," since "the operators have not yet recognized the United Mine Workers and still insist on dealing with their own workmen." Mr. Frederick Dilcher, of the National Executive Board of the United Mine Workers, believes that the ten-per-cent. increase will mean "about \$4,000,000 a year in wages more than the anthracite employees formerly received." When asked by a newspaper reporter to state the amount of wages lost by the miners during the strike, he replied:

"The miners lost nothing. It is all gain for them. Taking the report of the mine inspectors, it shows that 54,000,000 tons of anthracite coal were mined last year, working about 164 full days. Anthracite coal has an exclusive market, and if the demand for that coal can be supplied by working six months' full time, the miners could have remained idle for three months, and lost nothing."

Both operators and miners are congratulated by the newspapers for their conduct during the strike. "The history of the labor movement in this country affords no parallel for the six weeks peaceful conflict," declares the *Scranton Truth* (Ind.); and a high tribute is paid to President Mitchell by the *New York Times* (Ind.), which calls attention to "his remarkable ability and not less remarkable disinterestedness." "Perhaps," it adds, "'labor' has at last found the 'leader' it has lacked so long—a leader whose object is to remove grievances, not to create them, who can meet wrong with firmness and use victory with moderation." Says the *Chicago Evening Post* (Rep.):

"The great public will welcome the prospect of an immediate settlement. Its sympathy has been with the miners from the first, and the strike has been so conservatively conducted and so rigidly kept within legal bounds that no reason for withdrawing moral support from the men has been furnished. The victory is deserved. In all probability there would have been no trouble had the operators foreseen the dimensions of the movement and the strength of the union not only with its members, but with the unorganized miners."

"It must be admitted, too," continues the *Newark News* (Rep.), "that the operators have shown their appreciation of the motives and methods of the men and met their overtures in a spirit that is none too common in industrial history." The *New York Tribune* (Rep.) thinks that praise is also due the operators for making no attempt to import outside labor, since they had an undoubted right to do so, and the State would have been bound to protect them in so doing. "It was the part of patriotism," says *The Tribune*, "not to push rights to the limit under such circumstances."

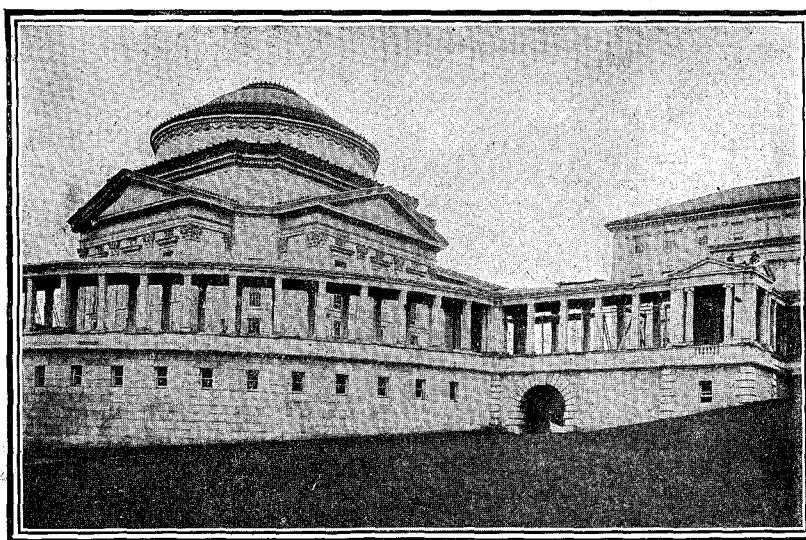
The *Philadelphia Press* (Rep.) expresses fear that the basis of settlement will not prove a permanent one. "Such a settlement," it says, "is, in the nature of things, ephemeral and temporary. It advances wages and settles the difficulty until next April, but it does not deal with the more comprehensive matters between the employer and employed, to say nothing of questions of deeper root and importance." The opinion is also expressed by many papers that an attempt will be made by the operators to recoup their loss at the expense of the consumer, and some of

the coal-operators themselves admit that the price of coal during the coming winter is likely to be maintained at least fifty to seventy-five cents a ton higher than before the strike. Says the *New York Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.):

"Newspapers print the usual impressive tables, showing what men have lost in wages, operators in profits, and railroads in freights. Most of this loss will come out of the public, too, in the end, as stockholders, consumers, or shippers. But that loss ends with the strike. The mines produce 50,000,000 tons per year. If the average cost of mining is eighty cents per ton and there is ten per cent. increase, the permanent annual burden newly laid upon industry will be \$4,000,000 per year. Whatever ethical view one may take of the settlement, this is a solid fact to be taken into account in future estimates of the relative efficiency of our industry, the cost of comfort of the poor in winter, the cost of railroad transportation, and the value of securities of coal-mining and carrying companies."

THE HALL OF FAME.

A VAST amount of newspaper comment and gossip has been elicited by the New York University's scheme to inaugurate, under the title of "The Hall of Fame," a sort of American edition of Westminster Abbey; altho it can not be said that the literary, art, or scientific journals have been visibly excited by the announcement, or by the electoral contests between the shades of American worthies for recognition in its sacred precincts. The decisions as to eligibility were made by a board of one hundred judges, selected from all the chief pursuits of life



THE HALL OF FAME.

and representing the principal branches of literature, art, and science. The count of ballots for the first instalment of immortals has just been completed. The names, with the votes cast for each, are as follows, in order of their popularity:

George Washington	97	George Peabody	72
Abraham Lincoln	96	Nathaniel Hawthorne	72
Daniel Webster	96	Robert E. Lee	69
Benjamin Franklin	94	Peter Cooper	68
Ulysses S. Grant	92	Horace Mann	67
John Marshall	91	Eli Whitney	66
Thomas Jefferson	90	Henry Ward Beecher	66
Ralph Waldo Emerson	86	James Kent	65
Henry W. Longfellow	84	Joseph Story	64
Robert Fulton	84	John Adams	61
Washington Irving	82	William Ellery Channing	58
Jonathan Edwards	82	John James Audubon	57
Samuel F. B. Morse	79	Gilbert Stuart	52
David G. Farragut	79	Asa Gray	51
Henry Clay	74		

The name of Elias Howe, inventor of the sewing-machine, was in the list as it was first announced, but a recount of the ballots showed that he had received only 47 instead of 53. As

the judges have to choose 21 more names in 1902, it is believed to be not improbable that his name may then be given a place. Among the criticisms and comments are the following. The *New York Evening Post* says:

"One interesting feature of the selection of the first thirty immortals for the New York University Hall of Fame is the fact that no woman is numbered among the elect. The announcement of the successful candidates has been received with as much satisfaction as could be expected in a matter in which there is a chance for such diversity of opinion; but it is noteworthy that in the nearly three centuries of their existence as colonies and nation the American States, in the judgment of one hundred representative men, should have produced no woman worthy of a position in this exalted gathering. Of course, exception to this statement would probably be made by common consent in the case of Harriet Beecher Stowe, who has not been dead long enough to lay claim to the panel that will probably come to her in time. There were four women candidates voted upon last week: Martha Washington, who received eleven votes; Charlotte Cushman, who received thirteen; Dorothea Dix, who received thirteen; and Mary Lyon, who received twenty-one—the highest of any of the women competitors. Probably no one will dispute the judgment which decided that the first three did not meet the high standard of personal achievement demanded of the candidates; but there can be no question that Mary Lyon would not have been out of place in the company of one who has done so much for education in this country as Horace Mann."

The *New York Tribune* says:

"There is not a name there that is not a household word among all intelligent Americans, and that is not known and honored throughout the civilized world. We should be sorry to think there was a schoolboy above the primary grade in all the land who could not offhand identify each and tell its title to fame. And when at last, in the due process of years, the roll is swelled to its full number we have no doubt that the same will be truly said of it all. Perhaps even then it will be incomplete. The United States is not so poor in great names that even so long a list will include them all. But it will be more nearly complete than any other such national roll of fame existing in the world. England's great Abbey is the tomb of many of her illustrious sons. But it also shelters the dust of many obscure and unworthy ones, while many of the very greatest lie elsewhere. The French Academy enrolls a large majority of the foremost intellectual leaders of the nation, but some of its chairs have been filled by nonentities and some of the greatest names have remained outside of the Forty. Far more representative and at once more exclusive and more comprehensive will be this Hall of Fame. If it has not a place for every great name, it will at least have a great name for every place."

The *Kansas City Star* says:

"An analysis of the list shows that of the thirty, seven were

statesmen; four, authors; three, soldiers; the same number, jurists, theologians, inventors, and philanthropists; two were painters, and two natural scientists. . . .

"Altogether, America has no reason to be ashamed of its showing for the first century of its existence. It will be noticed that men of action predominate. This was to be expected in a new country. The next century should mark a coordinate development of the non-material side of life in America."

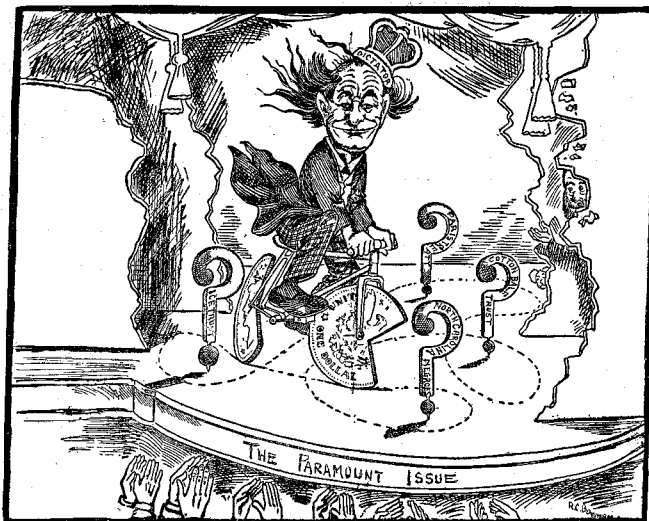
NEW SOLUTION FOR THE PHILIPPINE PROBLEM.

WHEN asked to choose between a continuance of the hostilities now going on in the Philippine islands and withdrawing our forces completely, many persons may have felt that either course seemed about as deplorable as the other. A third plan is now suggested by Mr. Albert G. Robinson, a correspondent of the *New York Evening Post*, whose letters from the Philippines (and later from Africa) have attracted wide attention. He says:

"During the few weeks which have followed my return to the United States, I have often been asked what can be done with the Filipinos except to whip them or abandon them? The question is difficult to answer. Yet it is possible that some middle course might be adopted which would avoid both extremes of whipping the people and holding them down after they are whipped, and a complete and immediate abandonment of the islands to their own fate and future."

"When confronted with this second question, I have usually sought to evade it. My work is to repeat situations as I find them, not to essay the solution of them. When pressed for a reply, I have sought it along a middle course. It raises the question whether or no these people could not, in some way, be given the chance to try the experiment in which they profess their belief of success. It also involves what not a few might be disposed to regard as a confession of failure. I am not sure that the confession would be any more than the fact. Few will hold that we have, thus far, made a success of our job. Still, I feel that if something of that sort be the right thing to do, the United States is just big enough and just strong enough to do it without paying much attention to what anybody might say about it."

"The Southern islands, Mindanao and the Sulus, we *must* hold or turn over to some other power. They can not govern themselves, they can not be governed by any Filipino authority that might be established. Let us assume that we have 60,000 troops in Luzon and the Visayas. I have as yet seen no suggestion, tho I have once or twice given this as my answer to this question, that 55,000 (say) of these troops might be withdrawn into properly established camps on some of the thinly populated islands, such as Marinduque, Tablas, or Masbate. The other



THE ARTFUL DODGER.

—The Minneapolis Tribune.



SOWING THE WIND, HE WILL REAP THE WHIRLWIND.

—The New York Tribune.

PARTING SHOTS

5,000 might be held in garrison in Cavite. The islands might thus be turned over to the Filipinos, including the city of Manila, for their experiment in self-government. I am fully aware of all that this involves, of all its possible dangers. I fancy that I know most of the arguments that could be brought against it. There is, however, this: If the Filipinos *can* govern themselves, America has no business to govern them. That is imperialism, as I understand it. If they attempt self-government, and fail, neither they, nor the anti-imperialists, nor the world, can raise a single objection to that which would then be America's 'plain duty.'

"I know the argument that they would kill and loot. I doubt the fact, but there would then be the United States army in the immediate vicinity, ready for and justified in the infliction of swift and condign punishment right and left. Some might be killed, here and there, but it is quite doubtful if 30,000 Filipinos and 5,000 Americans would be killed within the next two years, as they have been in the last two, and it might be that such a number would not be killed in thirty times two years. A board should be appointed from the United States regular army, consisting of such generals as MacArthur, Bates, Kobbé, Bell, and one or two more, not to act as governors, but to stand, at all times, ready to advise, instruct, and assist when called upon. The plan is capable of much elaboration, and is also open to many objections. So is the plan of continuing to 'kill niggers,' spend millions, and lose perhaps more thousands of American lives in trying to govern a people who *may* be capable of quickly learning to govern themselves, and who seem in no way disposed to submit to American government."

RADICAL PAPERS ON THE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

IN most of the States of the Union there will appear on the ballots on Election Day the names of four minor parties—the People's Party, the Prohibition Party, the Socialist Labor Party, and the Social Democratic Party. The Union Reform Party has also nominated a candidate for President, Seth H. Ellis, of Ohio, and has secured official recognition in a few States. The organs of these various parties are conducting a vigorous agitation during campaign time, and their pages are full of comment on the political issues. For several months past, the Socialist Labor Party (supporting the Malloney-Remmel ticket) has been issuing in New York a daily paper, *The Daily People*, and in Chicago *The New Voice* (the leading organ of the Prohibitionists) has printed daily editions since October 10.

The Prohibitionists, of course, insist that this year, as always, there is only one "paramount issue," and that is whether the

liquor traffic shall be maintained or destroyed. They are especially directing their shafts during this campaign against the army canteen. Says *The Daily Voice*:

"There are hundreds of thousands, probably we might safely say two or three millions, Republican voters who are having an awful struggle with their consciences that protest against their voting for the reelection of the canteen President. In spite of all the falsehoods and misrepresentations that have been employed by the Republicans, the Christian public knows that the army canteen is an 'abomination in the sight of God and of all men not either morally or physically besotted.' And so knowing, Christian men find it, hour by hour, growing more distasteful to them to think of voting for the man who stands responsible for the canteen.

"As regards 'expansion,' the editor of *The Daily Voice* believes that the American people under present conditions are NOT FIT TO EXPAND. We can not carry to far-off lands that which we have not at home. We have taken to Manila corrupt government, government by pull and boodle, the riot of the abandoned woman and the reign of the gin-mill, BECAUSE THESE THINGS ARE FOREMOST IN OUR CIVILIZATION AT HOME."

Quite a different view of the social question, of course, is that taken by the papers of the Socialist parties. *The Social Democratic Herald* (Chicago) which advocates the election of Debs and Harriman, declares:

"The only vital issue in the present campaign springs from the private ownership of the means of production, and it involves the whole question of political equality, economic freedom and social progress. This fundamental issue has been studiously ignored by both the Republican and Democratic parties; it has been clearly stated and squarely met by the Social Democratic Party. The alleged issues of the old parties are well rooted in the existing economic system, which system they are pledged to preserve and perpetuate and which the Social Democratic Party is pledged to abolish.

"The contest to-day is for the control of government by three separate classes, which conflicting interests, into which modern society has been divided in the development of the competitive system. The capitalist class is represented by the Republican Party; the middle class is represented by the Democratic Party; the working class is represented by the Social Democratic Party. Each of these parties is committed to the economic interests of the class it represents."

"Don't throw your vote away on Bryan or McKinley," exclaims *The Appeal to Reason* (Girard, Kans.); "every vote cast for Socialism—for Debs and Harriman—means something, and will help startle the nation to its senses. Cast your vote this year for principle, and put up the beacon light to guide the nation



THE ROCKY ROAD TO GLORY.
—The Salt Lake Herald.



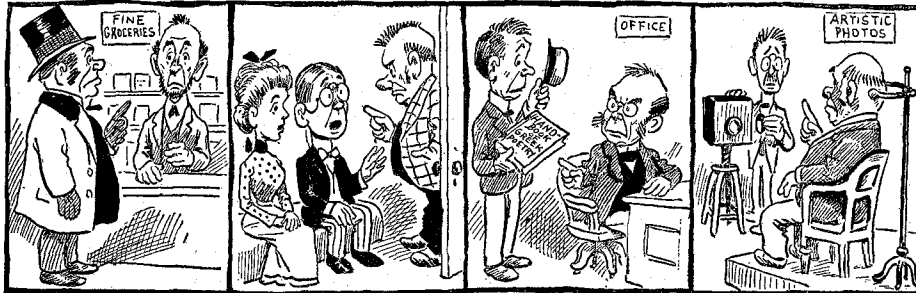
OF COURSE MR. HANNA CAN NOT SEE A TRUST!
—The Salt Lake Herald.

OF THE CAMPAIGN.

through its coming perils." As regards trusts, the San Francisco *Advance* (Soc. Dem.) says that "the Democratic plan to destroy the trusts is as foolish and suicidal as the attempt by workingmen in the beginning of the century to destroy labor-saving machinery. The only remedy is to let the workers who actually run the trusts own them through the Government and operate them for their own benefit." Expansion, declares the Haver-

Several of the labor papers are for Bryan this year. In the opinion of *The Freeman's Labor Journal* (Spokane, Wash.), Bryan should be supported on the ground of his opposition to imperialism and the importation of Oriental labor. *The Journal of the Knights of Labor* (Washington, D. C.) adjures its readers not to "throw away their votes on Debs, Barker, or any other of the minor candidates." "Either McKinley or Bryan will

be the next President," it says, "and the latter, from our point of view, comes nearer to being the ideal candidate than any man who has been nominated by any party since Abraham Lincoln." *The Coming Nation* (organ of the Ruskin Communist Colony in Georgia) prints letters from correspondents, some favoring the election of Bryan and some Debs; the New York *Commonwealth*, a Socialist paper rigidly opposed to the nominees of the two old parties, believes that the real Socialist Party is not yet organized. The single-tax papers support Bryan. *Free Society* (San Francisco), the organ of Anarchist commun-



"Send a can of sardines to my house November 10th. Order cancelled if Bryan wins." "Young man, your marriage to my daughter will not take place if Bryan is elected." "Yes, I'll subscribe for that 'Handbook of Greek Poetry'; but only on condition that Bryan is not elected." "I want two dozen of those photographs, provided Bryan is not elected."

THE NEW "NOT-IF-BRYAN-IS-ELECTED" DODGE TO INTIMIDATE VOTERS.

—The New York Journal.

hill *Social Democrat*, is the legitimate fruit of the capitalist system. An artificial overproduction compels the big capitalists to seek new markets in foreign lands; hence the wars in South Africa, China, and the Philippines. Workingmen are chiefly concerned in the "imperialism of the factory," and should vote to end that. "The preponderance of time, pictures, and orations devoted by the Republicans in this campaign to the 'full dinner-pail,'" says the *The Daily People*, "is a glaring contradiction of the intellectual and noble aspirations which apologists of capitalism are so ready to profess, and quite a substantiation of the materialist theory of Socialism." It continues:

"The basis of social development is material interests. Where these are in line with progress, as is the case with the class-conscious, the Socialist workingman, the ideas, ideals, conduct, and aims will be noble—as Socialism is. Where these are adverse to progress, the ideas, ideals, conduct, and aims will be ignoble—as Bryanism, jointly with McKinleyism and Labor Fakirism, proves itself to be."

Wharton Barker, the Populist nominee for President, is the editor of *The American*, published in Philadelphia. He prophesies that Woolley and Debs will each poll about 250,000 votes, and that his own candidacy will draw away enough votes from Bryan to make McKinley's reelection a certainty. The Democratic Party is especially the object of his attacks, and he writes of this party in the last issue of his paper:

"What has it ever done to prevent the railroads from conferring upon some few citizens advantages over the many? Nothing. What has it ever done to prevent the railroads from conferring power on a few citizens to prey upon the many? Nothing. And when it had the power to and did enact tariff legislation, what did it do? Take away advantages from the trusts? No; it conferred advantages upon them, conferred a greater advantage on the sugar trust than it enjoyed under the McKinley tariff. And what has been the revenue policy of the Democratic Party? To confer advantages on the few and rich, relieve them of their just share of the burdens of taxation. And the Democratic machines that are in control of municipalities are as free to give away public franchises, and so power to the few to tax the many, as the Republican machines."

The Vineland (N. J.) *Independent*, another Populist organ, sums up the issues of the campaign in the following query: "Will you have Barker, peace and industry; McKinley, war and taxes; Debs, doubt and delusions; Malloney, dispute and inexperience; Woolley, water without wine; or Bryan, with fusion and confusion?" *The Independent* answers its own question by affirming that "the Quaker nominee suits us best of all."

ism in this country, advises Anarchists not to vote at all, since every one of the existing political parties is "bitterly opposed" to the doctrines this paper advocates.

The National New Era (Springfield, O.), the official paper of the Union Reform Party, preaches direct legislation as the "paramount issue." It says:

"The advocates of direct legislation do not claim for it that it will secure the enactment of any better laws than the people want. It will not in itself secure prohibition, or money reform, or the destruction of imperialism, or the overthrow of the trusts, or any of these things.

"But it will throw down the barrier which now prevents the accomplishment of all or any of these things, and will 'pave the way' over which a triumphant people can march for the accomplishment of any and all of these things when the people desire them.

"The time must come when all advocates of reform will unite, and the one basis on which they can unite is direct legislation."

Vermont's New Senator.—The election of ex-Governor William P. Dillingham (Rep.), of Vermont, to the seat in the United States Senate

made vacant by the death of Justin S. Morrill has brought out favorable comment. The Boston *Transcript* says: "Mr. Dillingham ought to make a most creditable record in the Senate. In Vermont he enjoys great popularity. He was elected governor by what was then deemed a landslide plurality in 1888. His father was governor of Vermont before him." The Brooklyn *Eagle* observes: "In view of the frequent efforts



WILLIAM P. DILLINGHAM.

of rich men to buy their way into the Senate, it would be notable anywhere except in Vermont that in all the heat of the can-

vass not an intimation of the use of money was heard, and that all the candidates were poor men who, if elected, would live in Washington on their official salary."

A DEFAULTER FOR SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

WHEN Schreiber, the Elizabethport (N. J.) bank clerk, disappeared, after spending \$106,000 of his bank's money in two years in New York's "Tenderloin" district, many newspapers blamed the bank for paying him only \$900 a year, altho none of them suggested that he ought to have been paid \$50,000 a year, the sum that he collected. Now, however, when Note-teller Alvord, of the First National Bank of New York, receiving a salary variously estimated at from \$3,500 to \$5,000, leaves his bank to wonder where he and nearly three-quarters of a million dollars have gone, the press seem to feel that the remedy of an



"THIS BEATS OUR GAME."

—The New York Herald.

increase of salary does not fit the case. The ordinary precautions, too, seem to have failed. As the *New York Mail and Express* says:

"These latest peculations show that neither prison walls nor checking systems have yet entirely got the better of the cunning of man. Human ingenuity can still find a way to overcome and thwart them. It is a constantly narrowing way, however, and it has more dangerous and unexpected turns in it for the culprit than ever; but the fact that a note-teller can cover up a defalcation through a series of years, until it aggregates more than \$700,000, is sufficient proof, that the path to wrongdoing, despite all the efforts to control it, still remains broad enough for one to cut a pretty wide swath in—for a time."

The remedy that seems to find most favor in the discussion following the Alvord defalcation is the system of moving the employees in a bank from one position to another from time to time. Russell Sage said last week, in an interview quoted in the *New York Times*:

"When I read in the newspapers first about Schreiber and then about Alvord, I was very much impressed with the fact that it is an unwise policy to let a man handling great sums of money stay too long in one position. In the first place, he gets into a rut and is not likely to do the best kind of work. In the second place, being left undisturbed, say for some years, he becomes so thoroughly familiar with the books and affairs generally under his control that he is able to see easily where he might appropriate money temporarily—for none of them ever starts out with the intention of keeping it forever. Should he be weak morally, or speculatively inclined, the temptation may be too strong for him, and he yields—because he believes that he may be able to hide his peculations.

"Now, while a man's nature would not be changed by the 'moving system,' peculations would certainly be less liable to occur, or, if they did occur, to go on for long undiscovered. One official changing to another department would speedily detect any errors or wrongdoing—that is, if he understands his business."

The *New York Journal* takes occasion to make "a few remarks upon the cry so often heard that the Government should 'get out of the banking business' and get out of every other business that can be handled by private enterprise." Recalling ten defalcations in the last sixteen years involving a loss of over \$5,000,000, it asks if those who would have the Government go out of the banking business can "point to a list of defalcations in the entire service of the United States Government through the whole course of its history to match this record of the banks of New York alone for sixteen years." It goes on:

"Defalcations under the national Government are practically unknown. The Neely case was one of the fruits of imperialism. At home, in the light of publicity, our officials may do poor work, but they do not steal.

"Nor is this due to any particular advantage in the quality of the men available. The office of President of the United States is filled at this moment by a bankrupt, and that of Treasurer of the United States by a man who has been declared by a competent court to have converted to his own use money intrusted to him by his own sister. And yet the Treasury has not been robbed, except by legal methods.

"It is safe to say that under every administration the Treasury has been more honestly managed than any bank, and the Post-Office department than any railroad, express, telegraph, or telephone company. Is there any reason, then, why we should be afraid to extend government enterprise into new fields?"

RICHARD CROKER'S REFLECTIONS ON "MACHINE" POLITICS.

MR. CROKER and Tammany Hall become of commanding national interest and importance at this time from the fact that the success or failure of Mr. Croker's organization in its attempt to carry New York State may mean victory or failure for Mr. Bryan. "If it were not for Tammany Hall," says Albert Shaw in *The Review of Reviews*, "there would not be the remotest chance this year for Mr. Bryan to obtain the electoral vote of the State of New York; and, without the electoral vote of the State of New York, there could be no reasonable chance of his carrying the country." Mr. Shaw calls Tammany Hall "a conspiracy for private plunder rather than a legitimate organization for political purposes." As other public men have also frequently spoken of Tammany Hall in terms equally uncomplimentary, it is interesting to know what Tammany's chief thinks of himself and his organization. *Collier's Weekly* has induced Mr. Croker to tell just this in its columns, and we quote some of what the *New York Evening Post* calls his "self-illuminating remarks" as follows:

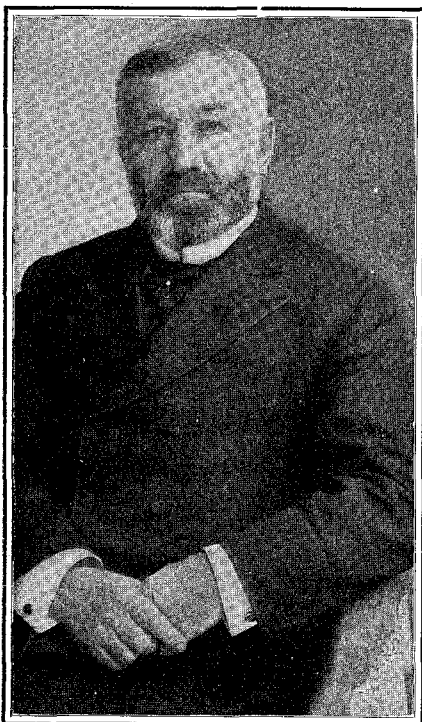
"Some people scoff at the political machine, and denounce it as always corrupt and working for the selfish purposes of the 'party leaders' or the 'boss.' A machine or political organization may grow corrupt, of course; but the people always have it in their power, if they will take an active interest in politics, to change the organization and make it over to suit themselves.

"The organization or machine can never get very far from the people. It comes from the people, it represents the people, it is responsible to the people. It stands for the concentrated and trained energy of a political party. If the party changes its methods or purposes, and its political machinery no longer suits it, the voters can sweep it out of existence and put another organization in its place.

"I want to say, as clearly as I can, that the party and the organization or machine are the same. If the party allows the machine to stand, and goes to battle under its management, and is willing to enjoy the fruits of the victory the machine wins, then the party is fully responsible for the machine.

"I want to say, too, that machines or organizations are necessary. No party, no matter what its aims may be, can hope to accomplish anything without organization. Reformers denounce the 'machine' because some machines have been bad. They always find, however, that they lose without the aid of a machine, or a thoroughly equipped and trained organization. Their efforts come to nothing, no matter how much brains they may have behind the movement, or how much a great many people may desire the things the reformers are fighting for. They fail because there is no trained body of men to direct the fighting, no organization to get at the people and interest them in the campaign, and to get out the votes on election day.

"It is for this reason it is so often said that reforms must be started in the party. This recognized truth is a tribute to the power and efficiency of the organization. Reforms that succeed must either begin in the party organization and change or capture it, or they must be big enough to crush the machine—beat it at the polls. It isn't often that a reform movement is strong enough to do that. It usually falls back for help on the machine,



RICHARD CROKER.

and tries to capture it before going into a campaign. By reform movements, I mean any large or general efforts to change the policy or course of a party, and not merely these spasmodic efforts to 'purify' politics and 'smash' the machine."

Mr. Croker now turns to a consideration of the "boss." He says:

"The 'boss' is often talked about and written about. He is more often talked about than seen. The Democracy has no 'boss.' It is its own 'boss,' its own master. No one man owns the Democratic Party, whether we speak of it in the nation, the State, or the city.

"This is not true of the Republican Party. The national Republican Party has its owner or 'boss,' and the State and city Republican organizations are also controlled by a single leader. Its organizations do not ask what the people want, or what the party wants, but what the 'boss' wants. That is not Democratic, and the Democratic Party would not stand it.

"The Democratic Party of course recognizes the necessity of having leaders, men who are accustomed to organizing forces and managing them in battle. It must have these trained leaders if it is to win. Without them the fight would be lost before a ballot is cast.

"We organize from the people up; the Republicans from the leaders or 'boss' down. The Democrats choose their leaders, and these appoint committees and select the men who are to direct them; and so on, until we have a leader for the campaign, or a head, as he may be called, of the organization, or machine. It is only in this way he may be called a 'boss'; but in fact he comes directly from the people and gets his authority and commission from them.

"Tammany Hall is a big machine. I do not use the word in any bad sense, but mean by it a political organization. It is organized for political victory. It is the most perfect piece of political mechanism in the world. There is no other party organization in this country that approaches it in its completeness or in the effectiveness with which it operates. I am confident there is no political machinery in Europe or elsewhere that may be compared with it. I have studied very closely the workings of party organization in England, and there is no machinery

there that has anything like the perfect mechanism of Tammany Hall.

"And yet Tammany Hall is only a part of the Democratic Party. It is not, officially, the Democratic organization. It is an organization that has come to be used for political purposes, and it is often the case that, for practical purposes, the two organizations—that is, the official Democratic organization and the political organization of Tammany Hall—are the same."

The workers for municipal reform who have expressed the belief that Tammany raises its campaign funds in dark and disgraceful ways will be relieved to know that their suspicions are unfounded. Says Mr. Croker:

"All campaigns cost. Some people seem to think you can conduct a campaign on patriotism. But politics is a business, and a costly business. We haven't the sources of wealth possessed by the Republicans. They can assess office-holders and corporations and trusts. They can exact from the manufacturers for their political fund some of the profits they make out of the tariff tax on the consumers. We have no such sources of supply.

"The money used by Tammany Hall in a campaign comes voluntarily from the people. No assessments are allowed. The office-holders and citizens interested in the purposes and aims of the party contribute what they see fit or can afford. No appeal or demand is made on anybody. The system is entirely Democratic.

"Our contributions are usually liberal enough to meet the legitimate expense of the campaign and to maintain the organization. Some men contribute quite large sums, but they are not usually asked for, and it is never demanded of them."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

GENERAL APATHY neglected to register.—*The Nashville Banner.*

TRUTH crushed to earth will rise again—after the campaign is over.—*The Detroit News.*

HAVE the Democrats forgotten that Admiral Schley was to have been one of their paramount issues?—*The Chicago Record.*

MR. HANNA is not great as a teller of political truths, but as a paying-teller he is formidable.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

OOM PAUL is now giving some serious thought to that old query, "What shall we do with our ex-Presidents?"—*The Washington Star.*

CROKER may not be a paramount issue, but he will be satisfied if he can be paramount without being an issue.—*The Chicago Record.*

WE suspect that Messrs. Barker and Woolley are looking forward to November 6 without a bit of nervousness.—*The Chicago Times-Herald.*

BEING a man of simple tastes Mr. Debs is not disturbed by the report that the White House is not in good repair.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

THE coal consumer may as well put his hand into his pocket and get ready to pay the expenses of this affair in Pennsylvania.—*The Washington Star.*

EMPEROR IS USED TO IT.—Recent reports confirm the opinion that suicide in China is not necessarily fatal unless indulged in to excess.—*The Pittsburg News.*

MR. BRYAN has not gone so far as to hint that the full dinner-pail is part of a plot to add to the workingman's troubles by giving him indigestion.—*The Washington Star.*

A NEW YORK spellbinder has named Woolley, the Prohibition candidate, "the cash register." The answer is "Because he is the bartender's worst enemy."—*The Boston Transcript.*

GENERAL MILES has ordered the Constitution to be read to the army on stated days. General Miles never seemed in full accord with the Administration.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

ELECTION statisticians should make the most of present opportunities. There is going to be a great slump in the market for their goods in a very short time.—*The Washington Star.*

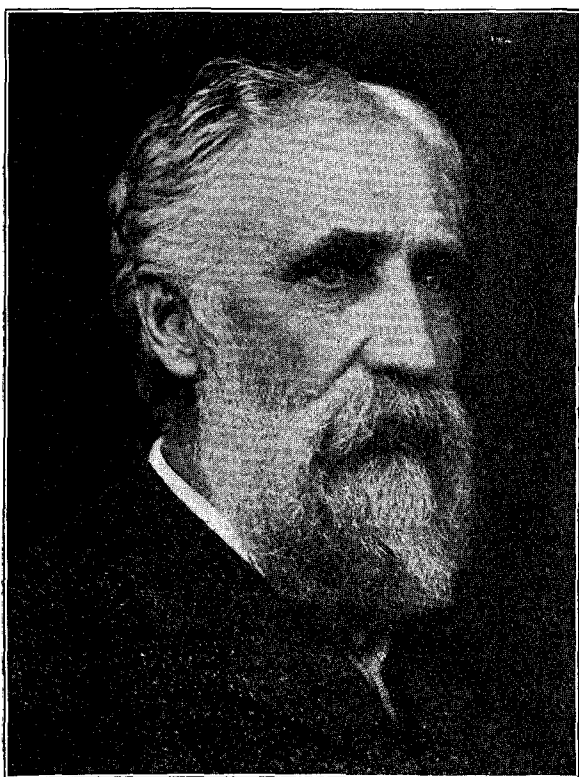
HIS HEADQUARTERS TAKEN.—The saddest blow Kruger has received yet is the offering of his hat by a London periodical publisher for the greatest number of new subscribers.—*The Boston Herald.*

THE result of the English elections makes the anecdotal side of Mr. Chamberlain very important of course. When he was a lad at school he was very backward. It was often predicted of him that he would become great. One day his tutor took him especially to task for the deficiencies of his Latin composition. "Your pronouns give me a pain!" protested the tutor. "You use *meum* and *tuum* quite indiscriminately!" "Since I am to be Secretary of State for the Colonies, why not?" demanded young Joseph, warmly. This incident was thought to be very significant at the time.—*The Detroit Journal.*

LETTERS AND ART.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.

THE sudden death of Mr. Charles Dudley Warner in Hartford on October 20 removes one of the foremost figures of latter-day American letters. Mr. Warner, who was born in Plainfield, Mass., on September 12, 1829, came of the best of old New England stock. He was prepared for college at Cazenovia, N. Y., and was graduated from Hamilton in 1851. After four years' practise of the law in Chicago, Mr. Warner returned to the East and became assistant editor of the *Hartford Press*, and in the next year its editor and proprietor. Later this journal was consolidated with the famous *Hartford Courant*; and of this latter paper Mr. Warner has remained one of the proprietors ever since. He gained his first considerable literary repu-



THE LATE CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.

tation by a series of foreign letters to *The Courant* while upon a fourteen-months' tour abroad in 1868-69. His writings, especially a series of weekly letters in which he described his experience as an amateur gardener, attracted wide attention by their gentle satire, sly humor, and simple style. In 1870, these letters were gathered into a book with an introduction by Henry Ward Beecher, under the title of "My Summer in a Garden," and from this time Mr. Warner was recognized as one of our leading satirists. Essays, books of travel, and novels followed, and through them Mr. Warner's reputation was steadily developed. In 1884, he assumed the conduct of "The Editor's Drawer" in *Harper's Magazine*, and in 1892 of "The Editor's Study." Among Mr. Warner's more important works are "Backlog Studies" (1872); "Baddeck and That Sort of Thing" (1874); "In the Levant" (1877); "Being a Boy" (1877); "A Roundabout Journey" (1883); "Their Pilgrimage" (1886); "A Little Journey in the World" (1889); and "The Golden House" (1894). He also wrote "The Gilded Age" in collaboration with his life-long friend and neighbor, Mark Twain, in 1873, and was editor of "The American Men of Letters" series, and of "The Library of the World's Literature," one of the most important of the world's anthologies of prose and verse. His last work, a novel entitled "That Fortune," was in press at the time of his death, at the age of seventy-one.

Comment on Mr. Warner's career is widespread. The *New York Evening Post* says:

"His was a striking instance of a consistent literary career reaching a perfectly normal and legitimate success. Warner was a foreordained man of letters. The best magazines were already open to him as an undergraduate, and with few interruptions he wrote successfully from the point of view of art, and profitably from that of gain, to his death. General recognition came to him in early middle life, and it was since then that gradually he built up the high reputation which he came to have. Whatever recognition he obtained was gained in his quality of man of letters. He allied himself with no 'movements' and passing fads, and there have been made in our time few reputations so genuinely literary. Personally interested in all good causes, he preferred the writer's fame to any other. In his broad culture and ready assimilation of whatever was admirable in foreign life and letters, he recalls his illustrious predecessor, Washington Irving; in his strong local attachments and in his activity as humorist, novelist, and social philosopher, he ran a parallel course with his older contemporary Holmes. That his eventual place in American letters will be somewhat lower than theirs it would be safe to predict—safe also to predict that the author of 'Being a Boy' and 'The Golden House' will not lightly be forgotten."

The *Boston Transcript* says:

"It is yet too early to assign Mr. Warner a definite place in contemporaneous literature. That it was of the highest few will care to maintain. But it was distinctive and individual. He had a genuine message for his generation and he delivered it gracefully, sincerely, and tenderly. If his horizon was not of the broadest, his atmosphere was yet of the clearest. It was not often that he attempted to reach out beyond his normal limitations. There was little conflict between aspiration and effort. He understood his field and cultivated it assiduously. He was a very busy, a very charming, and a very useful writer. Whether as journalist or author he added something to the thought and suggestion of his time. He was a philosopher of environment. Few men were more skilled than he in extracting the humor and the pathos from common life. In that service he was at his best. He did more pretentious things than 'My Summer in a Garden,' but never anything that was more gratifying to the public. He wrestled deeply and strongly with profound social problems, but there were others who were working along the same lines with perhaps a larger measure of success than he. His 'Adirondack Sketches,' however, have hardly been excelled by an American writer.

"As an interpreter of the life of the mountain and forest, he was at his best. He was primarily an essayist and drew his largest inspiration from nature. He was conspicuously a humorist, but his humor was refined and delicate, not aggressive or dynamic. It was the kind that lives the longest. His little sketch 'How I Killed a Bear,' is in a delicious vein, while as an illustration of the range of his power to appeal to the emotions, 'A Hunting of the Deer,' is one of the most pathetic things in the language. It is by his essays that he will be longest remembered. It is hardly a kindness to compare him with George William Curtis, as some have done. The latter must always occupy a much higher pedestal in our literary Valhalla."

Success of the English Opera.—The many well-wishers of the new venture in vernacular opera at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, have been pleased to hear that the financial success of the undertaking is now assured. Henry W. Savage—Mr. Grau's copartner in the new enterprise—last week announced that the box-office figures for the first week have been such as greatly to surprise the managers. The popular appreciation has in other respects been equally gratifying. While some of the managers, like W. J. Henderson, of the New York Opera House, have certain features of the performance, it is generally recognized that the present undertaking. *The American* thus expresses the general view of the new venture.

"It now transpires that Messrs

all are adequately explained, and that a single belief of his accounts for each of them, is strong confirmation of the theory's correctness. It is in harmony with the general scheme of the drama also, all of whose important movements hinge on 'purposes mistook'; and it furnishes *Hamlet* with an adequate motive for his treatment of *Ophelia*, and removes from him the stigma of mere brutishness or insanity. Coleridge well says that there must have been 'some profound heart-truth' under the story, and the theory herein advanced seems to disclose it."

A CENTURY OF AMERICAN POETRY.

MR. EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN'S long-expected "American Anthology," which has appeared during the past month, is regarded upon all sides as the most important contribution of the present year to American letters. The Chicago *Dial*, referring to his series of "Victorian Poets," "Victorian Anthology," and "Poets of America," of which this work forms the final supplementary volume, remarks that Mr. Stedman "has crowned his quarter-century's work for the appreciation and illustration of the English poetry of our age." In the performance of that work, it adds, "criticism and selection have gone hand-in-hand, and the insight which produced the best systematic valuations of our nineteenth-century verse has also provided us with what are incomparably the best treasures into which the finer efflorescence of that verse have been collected." The New York *Evening Post* and other critical journals agree with *The Dial* that "we owe Mr. Stedman a debt of deep gratitude for his devotion to the interests of the poetry of our own time."

In a lengthy introduction to the work reviewing the course of American verse from the time of Freneau, Mr. Stedman finds occasion for some interesting remarks upon the present state and future prospects of our poetry. Altho he recognizes the present ebb-tide in our poetic literature, Mr. Stedman is not a pessimist. "While verse of late has decreased its vogue as compared with that of imaginative prose," he writes, "yet never has so much of it, good and bad, been issued here as within the present decade; never before were there so many rhythmical aspirants whose volumes have found publishers willing to bring them out attractively; and never have these tasteful ventures had more assurance of a certain, if limited, circulation."

With regard to some of the present characteristics of American poetry and the national attitude toward it, Mr. Stedman writes:

"Even as concerns the homely, slighted shepherd's trade, there is a gain in having our escape from provincialism indicated by distrust of inapt models, and through an appeal to our own constituency rather than to the outer world. The intermingling of peoples has qualified Binney Wallace's saying that 'a foreign nation is a kind of contemporaneous posterity.' The question as to a British or American production now must be, What is the verdict of the English-speaking world? To that vast jury the United States now contributes the largest contingent of intelligent members. Our poets who sing for their own countrymen will not go far wrong, whether or not they bear in mind the quest for 'local color'—as to which it can be averred that our elder group honestly expressed the nature, life, sentiment, of its seacoast habitat, the oldest and therefore most American portion of this country. Younger settlements have fallen into line, with new and unmistakable qualities of diction, character, atmosphere. Our kinsmen, in their pursuit of local color, more or less deceive themselves; with all its human zest, it is but a secondary value in art, tho work surcharged with it is often good of its kind, while higher efforts are likely to fall short. When found, we sometimes fail to recognize it, or care no more for it than for those provincial newspapers which are so racy to native readers and so tedious to the sojourner. What foreigners really long for is something radically new and creative. In any case, praise or dispraise from abroad is now of less import than the judgment of that land in which a work is produced. The method and spirit peculiar to a region make for 'an addition to literature,' but a work conveying them must have the universal cast to be enduring,

tho its author waits the longer for recognition. But this was always so; the artist gains his earliest satisfaction from the comprehension of his own guild. Time and his measure of worth may do the rest for him. A public indifference to the higher forms of poetry is none the less hard to bear. A collective edition of an admired poet's lifework, with not a line in its volumes that is not melodious, or elegant, or imaginative, or all combined, and to which he has applied his mature and fastidious standards, appears without being made the subject of gratulation or extended review. A fresh and noble lyric, of some established order, gains small attention; while fetching trifles are taken up by the press. If a fair equivalent of the 'Ode to a Nightingale' were now to come into print, a reviewer of the magazine containing it doubtless might content himself with saying, 'There is also a poem by Mr. —.' But this, after all, in its stolid fashion, may betoken a preference for something revelatory of the infinite unexplored domain of poetic realms; a sense that we have a sufficiency of verse which, however fine, is conformed to typical masterpieces."

D'ANNUNZIO ON HIS OWN WORK.

A DISTINGUISHED Russian critic, who withholds his name, has been visiting Gabriele d'Annunzio in his home, and the results of several talks with the Italian novelist and dramatist on literary and artistic subjects are embodied in a long account published in the *Novoye Vremya*. D'Annunzio discussed freely his own work and the work of his contemporaries, and complained of some misrepresentation at the hands of foreign critics. First he gave his literary visitor an idea of his methods and habits, as follows:

"A wrong opinion has been formed about me. I have been accused of dissipation, indolence, and indulgence in all kinds of questionable pleasures. In truth, I am a hard worker, devoting to my literary labors twelve and fourteen hours a day, often more. On the day I met you, I had spent at my writing-table eighteen hours. But I work very slowly. I am not a facile writer, and I frequently find after a long day's work that I have not written over three pages. After seven or eight months of such steady, regular work, I get exhausted and must abandon everything. I travel—this has always been my favorite pleasure—go into sports of all sorts and do not open a book. I can not work as the French do—methodically and by rule."

D'Annunzio repelled with special warmth the charge of decadentism so generally proffered against him. He asserted that he loved clearness and simplicity both in sentiment and in form or expression. He denied that he ever perverted nature or strained language to produce unusual effects. Symbolism is legitimate, old, and essential in fiction and the drama, suggesting more than is said, but decadentism is a deliberate sacrifice of sense and substance to artificial form. Referring to a poem of his on Nietzsche, who had greatly influenced him and whose death he deeply regretted, D'Annunzio, when told by the interviewer that its meter was peculiar, proceeded to discuss the question of style:

"The meter is my own, totally unlike that of any poet of the past or present. I think that modern poets have as much right to be original as the ancients. The Greek poets recognized no restraints in this respect, and each composed his own rhythm. We still call the various meters by the names of those who first used them. My verses are mathematically correct and offend no true rule of poetry. . . . The variety of my style is not an easy achievement. Our Italian language has become fixed and, if not poor, at least limited. I am ever ready to ponder academic dictionaries and etymological researches, endeavoring to retain useful terms and apt expressions. And I devote much thought to the construction of my phrases and sentences. We Latins inherit the sense of beauty in style. What a master of expression was Horace! Yet he had little originality, and the matter of his work is not striking; it is in the splendor and expressiveness of his language that he surpassed all his contemporaries and so many successors! Where is individuality to find mani-

festation, if not in style? We Italians are great individualists; that is why we made war upon one another in the Middle Ages."

D'Annunzio admits the influence upon his art of foreign writers. He admires Tolstoy, but does not share the latter's views upon art. He has the greatest hopes of the theater as a social and educational force. He would write several plays a year, he says, were there actors to perform them. Many of his plays have failed, but this does not disturb him in the least. He believes in a state theater, freed from all financial cares. He would also, he says, gladly write an operatic libretto, but there are, according to him, no composers in Italy to-day.

The interviewer describes D'Annunzio's personality and magnetism, and observes that there is nothing strange in the novelist's success with women. D'Annunzio's marvelous eloquence is shown even in conversation. He is an artist in words, irresistible in his sincerity, impetuosity, and enthusiasm for beauty and the ideal. He has large and various aims, and thoroughly believes in himself. — *Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE INCREASING VOGUE OF THE AMERICAN NOVEL AND PLAY IN LONDON.

MANY signs and portents from the British metropolis indicate that the day of the American novelist and playwright is at hand. There was a period, as we have all been told many times, when the query "Who reads an American book?" represented the attitude of the British reviewer and reader. Now all is changed. The balance of international power in letters and the drama appears to be gradually but steadily turning in favor of America. In a late number of the London *Athenæum*, for instance, the most critical of British journals, American writers, including Mark Twain, Henry James, Stephen Crane, S. Weir Mitchell, A. C. Gunter, and Miss Rives, receive two and a half columns out of the six devoted to recent novels; and at the present moment in England the novel having the largest sale is Mr. Allen's "Reign of Law." "A few years back," writes the London correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* (October 11), "the names of James, Howells, Cable, Mary Wilkins, and a few others summed up American fiction for English readers, who are now, thanks to the new acclimatization of American books, becoming acquainted with more transatlantic writers than could be catalogued in a brief list." The correspondent continues:

"Publishers' readers' here, who have to any extent followed the movement of American fiction in London, tell me that what especially strikes them is its strength in the historical novel of English life. They say that American writers seem curiously adept in catching the true note and accent in describing the manners and customs and fashions of our Caroline and Georgian periods, in depicting the phases of an historic past, which one would have thought must be more unfamiliar to them than to English writers. Whether or not the English novel is deteriorating has been the subject of a discussion in *The Outlook*, in which such publishers as Mr. John Murray, Messrs. Kegan Paul, Heinemann, and others have taken part, and opinions have varied. But whatever may be the present tendency of the English novel over here, one would be inclined to think that an interesting movement is starting in American fiction—a movement in which sensation is not deliberately sought after for its own sake (as in the case of the average English novel), and in which the writers are informed by something like an artistic purpose."

The same story of greatly increased popularity is heard with regard to the American drama. Says *The St. James's Gazette* (September 24):

"Less than a dozen years ago the American actors visiting London could be numbered on the fingers of one hand throughout an entire season, while at the same time the English theaters sent company after company and play after play across to the United States. To-day all is changed. The season before last only one English star went to America; last year the field was somewhat more widely filled, but at the same time the trans-

atlantic actors and managers were returning the compliment by sending over to London some of the best features of the American playhouses. The run of 'The Belle of New York' is historic, and during its year and a half stay at the Shaftesbury Theater it saw the arrival and departure of many other importations from across the Atlantic. But not only are plays and players helping to swell the 'American invasion,' the managers themselves are already acquiring a firm foothold in London. Mr. Frohman is the out-and-out manager of one house and has control of long periods of time at various others. Daly's Theater is still partially under American control. Mr. A. H. Canby is a copartner in the temporary lesseeship of Terry's Theater; and now the music-hall field is to be invaded by Mr. B. F. Keith, one of the leading variety managers in the United States."

BISMARCK ON THE EVILS OF ORATORY.

After the deluge of campaign oratory to which the country has been subjected, many will be interested in reading what Bismarck had to say on the orator, and the degree of influence that should be allowed him in the affairs of a nation.

A recent number of the *Magdeburger Zeitung* contains this opinion, as quoted in a lecture delivered before the Philological Society of that city. The lecturer asserted that Bismarck deemed oratory one of the greatest evils of political life, and in proof cited a speech made by the great chancellor in 1881. The following paragraphs are a part of the speech:

"To be a good speaker, one must not be without poetical aspiration, without a splendid gift of improvisation, such as we have seen in public performances in which music alternates with oratorical improvisation, in which a theme is given, on any object, even if unknown to the improvisator, but about which he makes a speech, sometimes of real brilliancy, such a speech as would have almost convinced me for the moment if I had not been undeceived by the particular local environment. I wish to indicate by what I say that the leading influence on large communities should be given to mere masters of eloquence with as much hesitation as to such improvisators—at least it should not be given with open eyes, and with still greater hesitation should a constituency enable speakers to become leaders of parties or members of a cabinet.

"I adduce this view to prove that eloquence is a gift that at the present day exercises an influence disproportionate to its value and is estimated beyond its real worth. A good speaker must be a poet, approximately, and may not therefore restrict himself with mathematical precision to the truth. He must know how to goad, incite; must be easily inflamed in order to be able to inflame others; but I think that a good speaker could seldom be a good whist-player, seldom a good chess-player, more seldom a reliable statesman. The element of good nature must predominate in him, not that of sagacity, and I believe, indeed, that strictly in conformity with the physical constitution of man a good speaker and a cool judge may never be found united in the same person. I remind you of all the qualities of Mephisto, of the courage of the lion, of the speed of the stag, and you remember that all these were never found combined in one body; and so eloquence may be seen dangerously overshadowing intelligence, sufficing for the crowd without opinions; but a man of keen deliberation, capable of sure, exact consideration, the man to whom the conduct of large and important affairs is confided with satisfactory results, can hardly be what is called a good speaker. Whether one of the results of the present development of our civilization may be a remedy for this evil of eloquence, I do not know; but the fact that the evil is recognized is already a half remedy." — *Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

NOTES.

A NEW edition of "David Harum" is to be published soon which is to contain seventy drawings from the pen of B. West Clinedinst, besides marginal thumb-nail sketches by C. D. Farrand. The book is to be artistic in every way, and a new biography is being written for it.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S new book, which is to be entitled "The Crisis," will deal with the further development of the cavalier spirit which was the keynote of "Richard Carvel." Laid for the most part in St. Louis, and introducing such historical characters as Lincoln, Grant, and Sherman, the plot, it is said, is intricate and the love element unique. The book will be illustrated by Maxfield Parrish.

A NEW part of speech is among the latest discoveries. A writer in the London *Academy* calls attention to the fact that altho adverbs are usually defined as words qualifying verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs, yet one of the most frequent mistakes in grammar consists in adding the wrong "adverb" to the verb. Thus we say sometimes, incorrectly, "He was very pleased," when we should say, "He was very much pleased," or "greatly pleased"; "very" being in the best usage a word that can limit only an adverb or adjective, but not a verb or verbal adjective. The writer in *The Academy* proposes the word "ad-adjectives" or "addajects" for this part of speech.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

IS NATURE CRUEL?

THIS question has already been answered by some eminent authorities in the affirmative, and the belief that such an answer is the correct one is widespread. Sir Samuel Baker declares that nature "is a system of terrorism from the beginning to the end," and John Stuart Mill asserts that if there are marks of design in creation, "one of the things most evidently designed is that a large proportion of all animals should pass their existence in tormenting and devouring other animals." If we assume nature to be the work of a Being of infinite power, he concludes that "the most atrocious enormities of the worst men will be more than justified by the apparent intention of Providence that throughout all animated nature the strong should prey on the weak." These radical assertions are controverted by J. C. Hirst, of Liverpool, England, in a book whose title is the same as that at the head of this article (London, 1900). After examining the experiences of hunters of big game, he concludes in the first place that Sir Samuel Baker's dictum is untrue. We quote from a review in *Our Animal Friends* (October) the following abstract of his argument:

"Where there is *terrorism* there must be *terror*, and terror is one of the most horrible of sufferings. Is it true, then, that the animals most exposed to the attacks of the carnivora suffer greatly from terror? We believe that it is almost entirely untrue. Terror in human beings is largely due to the imagination.

"Have we any reason to believe that the lower animals have a similar terror of imagination? We have good reason to believe the contrary. Mr. J. D. Inverarity tells the following incident: A poor donkey was 'tied-out'; that is, as a bait for a lion. The lion approached, but the hunter, looking through his peep-hole, saw the donkey standing unharmed, while the lion went off growling. It was afterward discovered that the lion had actually tried to throw the donkey over with its paw and had failed, although it had scratched the donkey on the inner side of the leg. But 'within a few minutes of the donkey being attacked, it was calmly eating, which showed its nerves were not affected.'

"Mr. Wallace maintains that 'the constant effort to escape enemies, the ever-recurring struggle against the forces of nature,' are 'the very means by which much of the beauty and harmony and enjoyment of nature are produced.' To what else is it that the fleetness of the horse and of the many species of deer and antelopes is due? To what else, indeed, but the perpetual stimulus to exert their utmost speed, which is caused by the fear of enemies? But is not this *fear* the very *terror* which Sir Samuel Baker affirms? By no means. Mr. Francis Galton not only agrees with Mr. Wallace, but maintains that the peril in which they live is a source of pleasure.

"Prince Kropotkin points out the enormous exaggeration of the 'tooth and claw' view of nature. The Prince refers to the families of elephants, rhinoceroses, and the numberless societies of monkeys to be found in the lower latitudes of Asia and Africa; the numberless herds of reindeer in the far North, the herds of musk-oxen and the innumerable bands of polar foxes still farther north; the flocks of seals and morses and sociable cetaceans which inhabit the ocean; the herds of wild horsés, donkeys, camels, and sheep which range the steppes of Central Asia. He says:

"How trifling, in comparison with them are the numbers of carnivora! And how false, therefore, is the view of those who speak of the animal world as if nothing were to be seen in it but lions and hyenas plunging their bleeding teeth into the flesh of the victims! One might as well imagine that the whole of human life is nothing but a succession of Tel-el-Kebir and Geok-tepé massacres."

"Unless, then, death is an inexcusable incident in animal life, it would seem that the *terror* of death to be inflicted by the carnivora is really a figment of the imagination; and one might reasonably adopt the language of Mr. Wallace, that 'the supposed torments and miseries of animals have little real existence, but are the reflection of the imagined sensations of cultivated

men and women in similar circumstances, and that *the amount of actual suffering caused by the struggle for existence among animals is altogether insignificant.*'"

Mr. Hirst does not, of course, deny that there is a good deal of eating and being eaten in the animal kingdom. This, however, he says, is not cruelty, and he devotes much space to showing that in their attacks wild creatures cause their victims little pain, altho he does not go quite so far as to say that the mangled ones enjoy it, as Wallace maintained of the fleeing antelope. The familiar case of Dr. Livingstone, on whom a lion's jaw crunching through his shoulder acted as an anesthetic, is of course cited and supported by much evidence along the same line. The reviewer regards the case as having been made out, and concludes as follows:

"So, then, as the result of this most interesting investigation, we may reasonably come to the conclusion that nature is by no means the system of terrorism that Sir Samuel Baker makes it out to be; that it does not justify the pessimistic and almost atheistic conclusions of Mr. J. S. Mill, and that it is not the horrible commingling of devourers and devoured that a superexcited imagination is predisposed to paint it. On the contrary, we may believe that the various carnivorous enemies of the gentler races of animals are much more serviceable in training them to the finest exercise of skill and fleetness than they are destructive of their numbers or oppressively noxious to their happiness of animal life, and that in a world in which death is necessary, death by the assault of carnivorous enemies is no more dreadful, but is, in fact, much less painful, than many other methods by which life may be extinguished."

A FISH ELECTRICIAN.

THAT the modern electrical engineer should have anything to learn from a fish seems improbable; yet it was recently asserted by an eminent English engineer, Prof. John Perry, that the study of the electrical eel and similar creatures may give valuable information regarding the transformation of energy. We can not yet approach the firefly in the economical production of light, and in the same way these electrical creatures are far ahead of our best dynamos in the economical transformation of mechanical into electrical energy. These remarks were called forth by a lecture on "Animal Electricity," delivered at the recent meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, by Prof. F. Gotch, F.R.S. The speaker gave many interesting details regarding electrical fish, which are quoted below from an account in *The Electrical World and Engineer*:

"He said that every electrical organ in such fish was built up of columns containing a vast number of special structures arranged in series. The features were so distinctive that an electrical organ was as readily identified by its anatomical structure as a muscle was by the form of its muscular fibers. The organ column, he said, had its physical analogy in the voltaic pile. Where there were thousands of these elements in series, the total electrical effect became very considerable. The gymnotus electrical eel of South America had thousands; the malapterurus, the fresh-water fish of North Africa, has tens of thousands; these fish, therefore, illustrating the familiar saying that there is force in numbers. The malapterurus was particularly astounding in this respect; the organ was in the skin and contained at least 3,000,000 disks; about 5,000 being arranged one after another, and this was repeated 600 times. 'The astonishing thing is,' said he, 'that whereas each of these disks is the receptacle for a nerve-ending, each half of the whole organ with 1,500,000 disks receives all its nerve branches from one nerve-fiber, the process of one giant nerve-cell. The shock of the fish is of extraordinary intensity, but this is due to the number of individual elements concerned in the production of the electrical disturbance.' Here he exhibited a living specimen lent for the purpose by the Liverpool Corporation Museum, and experiments were made to show that the shock of the fish could affect the mercurial column of a capillary electrometer, and that in this way photographed records of the shock could be obtained. Such photographic records

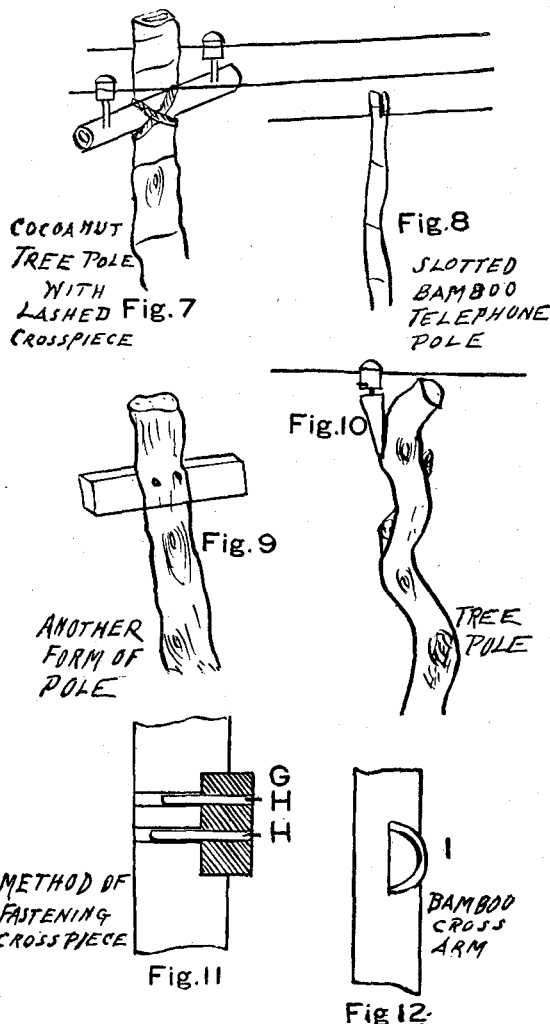
showed that each shock is multiple; the electrical organ, once it has been made to produce its shock, will go on doing so automatically. The power of each blow—in other words, its electromotive force—was astounding. In a fish about eight inches long he had determined that under unfavorable conditions the first electrical disturbance could reach a maximum of 200 volts."

Professor Perry, who is president of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, said at the close of the lecture that he looked upon the study which Professor Gotch had entered upon as of the greatest importance to engineers. He said, in effect:

"The best marine engines only yield for every shilling worth of coal one pennyworth of energy, eleven pennyworth being wasted. Ordinary engines return but one penny in 230 pence, a waste of 19s. 11d. Wastage is inherent in heat engines, but electromagnetic engines would be practically without waste, and would return ninety-eight per cent. of the energy of the fuel consumed. For years some of us have been working to burn fuel electromagnetically, and have succeeded in a clumsy, imperfect, expensive way. If the governments of the world would only expend 20 or 30 millions on the task it would pay in the long run. Some one some time will succeed, but by that time the coal measures of the world will be exhausted. The electrobiological people are on the right track, and if they pursue it long enough they will ultimately show engineers how to build the ideal engine."

TELEGRAPHY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

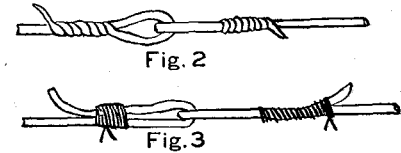
THE story of how the telegraph is being extended in the Philippine Islands is told in *The Western Electrician* (Chicago, September 22) by G. D. Rice. Mr. Rice's narrative throws an interesting side light on the customs of the Filipino, and his capabilities as a mechanic and craftsman. He tells us



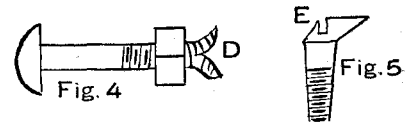
TELEGRAPHY IN THE PHILIPPINES.—ROUGH-AND-READY LINE CONSTRUCTION.

that altho Americans have been doing nearly all of the construction work on new lines, the better classes of natives have recently been employed for the general mechanical work and the lower classes for the laboring work. In this way the natives are gradually working into the ways of telephone- and telegraph-line construction. Says Mr. Rice:

"The average Filipino is a poor mechanic, and some of the work on wires and poles is very poor. The Filipinos have for a hundred years or more neglected to make any study of the sciences, and all industrial and mechanical pursuits appear to have had a secondary place with them. The consequence is that to-day they are



NATIVES' WIRE JOINTS



NATIVE TREATMENT OF BOLTS AND SCREWS



PRIMITIVE WIRE CUTTING BY POUNDING WITH A STONE

TELEGRAPHY IN THE PHILIPPINES

incapable of managing any of the modern machines or labor-saving devices of the age. The manufacturers of the islands must confine their efforts to the production of the crudest forms of articles. There can be no shoes made here, because the natives are not possessed of sufficient mechanical ability to operate shoe machinery. The Filipinos can not handle the wrench to good effect, and many a good electrical device which has been sent here as a specimen on trial has been ruined by the recklessness of a native tinker. I have seen electrical devices of all descriptions put out of service in short order by these bungling native mechanics. These men have never had the proper training. They are good enough at hammering at and wrenching with bars the heavy rolls of a sugar-grinding machine, for the Spanish builders evidently supposed that the native mechanics would do this sort of thing. Therefore the rolls are cast and turned in immense proportions, and there is not a local mechanic possessed of enough strength to wield a hammer and break these rolls. On the other hand, the packing presses for the tobacco and hemp products of the islands are not so firmly designed, and many of these presses may be found idle, owing to the deft manner in which the crude mechanic of the Philippines can swing the hammer and smash things.

"As soon as a telegraph instrument of any sort is in the hands of the Filipinos, their curiosity is so great that they must pick it to pieces to see how it works. The mode of operation consists in inspecting carefully every nut, screw, pin, and connection, finally leading to the removing of parts. The natives will gradually pick the apparatus to pieces, and then they are too lazy to put it together again. After they have torn a machine apart they lose interest and want to go to sleep. There is the most peculiar lot of mechanical people working about the lines in the Philippines one ever saw. The only way that the soldiers can get any service out of them is to use the rod and frighten them into working. I accompanied several corps of linemen across the Southern islands of the Philippine group, and the sergeant of the outfit had to attack the native assistants with a good-sized stick every day to get any work out of them."

This propensity of the Filipino to go to sleep is hard for the American workman to understand. The native, Mr. Rice tells us, is willing to work until nearly noon, and then he wants to sleep till about three o'clock. Americans in the Philippines do not desire to lose the best part of the day in sleep, and they object to having operations stopped to enable the workmen to take a nap. Noon, therefore, has become a regular time for disputes on this subject. When it comes to actual manipulation of the telegraph instruments, however, the Filipino can give a little better account of himself. Says the writer:

"Some of them who were in the Spanish army are competent

to use the instruments. The touch of the Spanish operator is delicate, and when the American operators are broken in upon in the middle of a message by some one tapping the wires, they usually recognize the more delicate touch, and they know to whom to credit it."

Some of the primitive mechanical methods used by both Spanish and native workmen are shown in the illustrations. Fig. 2 shows the usual method of joining the wires, and Fig. 3 illustrates how twine is often used for the purpose. To quote again:

"I have been in many places on the islands after they have cut the wires and discovered that some local machinist, farmer, or bull-cart driver happened to want a piece of good wire and could see no easier or cheaper way than to climb a pole and chop out the needed amount. This, of course, is dangerous, for the Americans are ordered to shoot all whom they see about the wires acting in a suspicious manner.

"Altho there are plenty of valuable woods in the Philippines for pole service, the lack of means to get at these poles and put them in shape for use in the construction of new lines makes it impracticable to utilize them. There are immense forests of cedar woods in many sections of all the islands of the group, and some day some one is going to enrich himself by establishing mills for getting out this timber for telephone and telegraph service, etc. The cedar not only exists in vast quantities, but it can be had very cheaply, as the owners merely hold old Spanish land grants, which they are always willing to part with for a very low cash price. Lands worth thousands of dollars are frequently purchased for a few hundred. I have seen soldiers and guards and operators and others of the service buy mineral and timber lands for a few dollars, which some day are going to be worth thousands of dollars. All that is delaying the matter now is the lack of the proper lumber-cutting and milling machinery with which to develop the lands. One lineman making about \$20 a month has bought some wooded properties on the island of Panay that will make him wealthy as soon as the country is developed. One piece of land bought for \$10 gold had forests of mahogany on it. On others I have seen rosewood."

The presence of an enemy who is constantly shooting into the men makes it impossible to go far for suitable poles, and the best at hand must be used. Often the pole is a coconut-tree (Fig. 7), and the cross-piece for the insulators is sometimes lashed on with hempen rope. Mr. Rice tells of one long telephone-line that was put up in a hurry by using little bamboo poles, about ten feet long and two inches in diameter, with a slot cut in the top for the wire (Fig. 8). Ten miles of this were put up by two parties in forty-eight hours, and remained serviceable for about four weeks. When nails or other supplies give out before a line is finished, the native carpenters are reasonably skilful in attaching wooden parts without any ironwork. Says Mr. Rice:

"First the pole is mortised and the cross-piece sunk in like (G), Fig. 11. Then the parts are bored through and wood pins inserted. These pins are made secure by driving into the ends of each little wood wedges (H) (H). This makes a firm job, but it takes the carpenter a long time to finish the operation. But his wages are only about twenty cents a day, and the linemen can secure any number of them to work.

"In Fig. 12 is shown the process of using a bamboo cross-arm. The pole is cut out to the proper proportions to receive the cross-arm (I). The arm is split bamboo and is light and tough. At the point where the insulators are connected, back pieces are put on, thus making the securing-part strong."

Altogether, Mr. Rice's account gives us a very good idea of a particular class of difficulties that must be overcome in the work of tropical colonization on which we have embarked.

Bacteria in the Bloom on Fruit.—Schnirer reports, says *The Medical Record* (October 6), "the results of an examination showing the danger of eating fruit without first washing it. While at work one day in Weichselbaum's laboratory he sent for some grapes to eat. The fruit had been kept for some time in a basket

outside the laboratory, and was covered with dust, so that the water in which it was washed was black. On examining this, Schnirer reflected that, inasmuch as the neighboring street was traversed by consumptive patients going to the clinic, the dust might contain tubercle bacilli, and to settle this he injected into three guinea-pigs 10 cubic centimeters of the water in which the grapes had been washed. One animal died in two days, the two others died in the forty-eighth and fifty-eighth days respectively, the latter presenting marked tuberculous lesions, especially at the place of injection. The water in which the grapes had been washed was taken from the faucet, and the glass containing it had been sterilized; neither the boy who had brought the grapes, nor the merchant who had sold them, was consumptive. The cause of infection was beyond doubt the dust on the grapes. This danger was recognized long ago by Pasteur. One day at a large family dinner he called the attention of those present to the danger of imbibing germs while eating fruit, and to impress the necessity of caution upon his hearers washed his bunch of grapes in a glass of water. After he had finished the grapes and had forgotten his little speech, being thirsty, he drank from the glass in which the grapes had been washed, thereby arousing much merriment among the irreverent youngsters present."

PRESENT STATUS OF CANNIBALISM.

ARE all the cannibals dead? In these days when darkest Africa has seen the dawn, and civilization is exploring the remotest corners of the world, we might suppose that they were at least dying out. Yet trustworthy authors have estimated the number of cannibals at the present day at more than two millions. Dr. Zaborowski, a learned Polish anthropologist, has recently published some interesting and valuable details regarding these savage people, which are thus summarized in *La Science Française*:

"Anthropophagy is not primitive. Man did not venture to feed on his own species except under compulsion of absolute necessity, when famine and the desire for animal food pushed him to the last extremity. A body of hunters, for instance, in pursuit of an animal, at a time when it is hard to find game, meets another party. Impelled by hunger, they begin to fight, and the bodies of the vanquished take the place of the absent animal victims. In some such way cannibalism originated. Moreover, this custom has existed, or yet exists, everywhere—in Europe as in Africa, at different periods of course, but usually corresponding to a transitory phase of civilization. In other cases it may appear under the forms of a regular habit common to a whole people.

"This, of course, can not take place with pastoral peoples who are preserved from hunger by the milk and flesh of their herds; it is the consequence of a warrior régime, of a social hierarchy with a servile caste, and of a religion that sanctifies cannibalism and raises it to the position of an institution.

"There is, in fact, besides the cannibalism of necessity, that of gluttony, that of vengeance, and that of filial respect and religious feeling, or even that of justice. The habit, once assumed, is easily kept up, as we see in the cases of numerous existing races."

In North America, the learned author assures us, "where white civilization is pushing the redskins gradually to the wall," the Sioux Indians still sometimes indulge in acts of cannibalism. The Crees and the Blackfeet keep up the custom, which, according to the writer, was bequeathed to them by the ancient Mexicans, of opening the breast of their enemy to extract the heart and eat it raw. The Malays, he says, also eat the tiger's heart, that they may become brave, and quite recently the New Zealand natives ate their enemies so as to assimilate their desirable qualities. He goes on to say:

"The forests of the Amazon are yet inhabited by races who practise cannibalism either for vengeance or gluttony. . . . Justice, however, requires the statement that all the Brazilian tribes are not cannibals; cannibalism is disappearing more and more, and no recent instance has been reported. Even the Fuégiens,

after having been long regarded as incorrigible eaters of human flesh, seem to have given up the practise.

"In Australia, the natives are supposed to be cannibals only on occasion. . . . But Lumholtz says that 'they eat children by preference, rarely members of the tribe, but always strangers. Human flesh is to them the most toothsome of viands.'

"In New Guinea, the petty Papuan tribes ate prisoners of war as lately as 1883. The Battacks of Sumatra have invented judicial anthropophagy: they devour condemned criminals while yet alive. . . . The natives of New Caledonia also practise this custom, but in secret.

"But the true land of cannibalism is Africa, the land of man-hunting and slavery. Here game abounds, but war is only a means of procuring prisoners and human flesh.

"The negroes of Southern Nubia and the region of the Albert Nyanza love human flesh. The Nyam-Nyams eat not only prisoners of war, but also their unprotected compatriots, and Schweinfurth was once present at a feast of which the menu consisted wholly of a new-born babe. The coast races of the West, Angola and Loango, indulge in cannibalism whenever they get the chance. The Kafirs of the South seem to have given it up; at least, no recent case has been reported among them. It may be hoped that European influence will cause the disappearance of anthropophagy in these regions by suppressing slavery and man-hunting.

"But we find cases of cannibalism elsewhere than among these miserable people, and numerous facts may be cited to show that it exists sometimes even in Europe. There are isolated cases due either to diseased conditions or to peculiar instances of absolute necessity.

"In 1852 an Englishman killed an old woman, boiled her flesh with potatoes and ate it. About the same time another Englishman killed a man in the woods, cut up the body, hid the pieces, and carried them one by one to his house, where they were eaten by him and his wife.

"In 1872 a young Italian, seventeen years old, killed seven women and cut them up. He declared that he took pleasure in eating their flesh. Another Italian . . . killed and ate his own two-year-old babe.

"In 1884 shipwrecked English sailors killed and ate one of their comrades. How many similar cases have occurred without coming to public notice! The survivors of the second Flatters expedition to the Sahara, during a halt at the Hassi-el-Hadjdadj well, killed and ate no less than eleven of their comrades, one by one, to avoid perishing with hunger. The butcher of the caravan conducted the executions with the tacit consent of the survivors.

"It may be seen that cannibalism is far from being completely extinct, and that we find it practised sometimes by representatives of the most civilized nations. Anthropophagy from necessity will probably exist for a long time, but civilization will cause the last traces of other manifestations of cannibalism to disappear rapidly."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Improvement in Wireless Telegraphy.—Despatches to the daily press indicate that Signor Marconi has now succeeded in overcoming what has been the chief objection to his system, namely, the fact that no secrecy was possible owing to sensitiveness shown to the message by any receiving-instrument within range. The papers report that some striking experiments have just been conducted in England between two stations thirty miles apart, one near Poole in Dorset and the other near St. Catherine's in the Isle of Wight. "At these places," says *The Evening Post*, "are Marconi's latest appliances, so adjusted that each receiver at one station responds only to its corresponding transmitter at the other. The other day two operators at St. Catharine's were instructed to send simultaneously two different wireless messages to Poole, and without delay or mistake the two were correctly recorded and printed down at the same time in Morse signals on the tapes of the two corresponding receivers at Poole. In this demonstration each receiver was connected to its own independent aerial wire hung from the same mast. Mr. Marconi then placed the receivers at Poole one on the top of the other, and connected them both to one and the same wire, about forty feet in length, attached to a mast. Two messages were sent at the same moment by the operators at St. Catherine's,

one in English and the other in French. Without failure each receiver at Poole rolled out its paper tape, the message in English perfect on one, and that in French on the other. Later on messages were received from a transmitter thirty miles away and recorded by an instrument in a closed room merely by the aid of a zinc cylinder, four feet high, placed on a chair. While these experiments have been proceeding between Poole and St. Catherine's, others have been taking place for the British Admiralty between Portsmouth and Portland, these lines of communication intersecting each other; yet so perfect is the independence that nothing done on one circuit now affects the other, unless desired." Later reports state that Marconi has also been able to dispense with the tall mast, and to use in its place a comparatively short cylinder.

Artificial Changes in the Colors of Flowers.—A few methods of altering the tints of growing flowers have been known for a long time. Hortensias, for instance, change their pink into a blue when alum is mixed with the earth in which they are growing. A German botanist, Herr Molisch, has shown that besides alum there are other substances, of similar chemical composition, which can change the red color of a flower into blue in certain cases. "Quite recently," says the Magdeburger *Zeitung*, "a Japanese botanist has examined systematically and on a large scale the transformation of the colors of flowers under chemical influence. For his purpose, this investigator, Mr. Minyoshi, selected seventy-three different flowers of lilac, purple, and red color, and also a number of red leaves, from each of which he obtained a watery extract tinged with its particular color. He then treated these solutions with different chemical substances (acids, alkalies, and salts) and observed the changes that were effected in the colors. The results were remarkable. First it was found that the coloring matter of the flowers of different plants, tho apparently the very same, judging from the exterior of the flower, acted very differently under the applied chemicals. Generally when alum is used lilac extracts become blue, pink, or more decidedly lilac. In most cases muriatic acid changes lilac or pale-red flowers into a deep red; it seldom produces lilac, and still more seldom evokes a green or brown hue. The respective effects of acid and caustic potash are quite different. By potash, lilac is changed mostly into green, sometimes into yellow. The results . . . may find practical application in floriculture, for the changes that were brought about in the watery extracts of the flowers may also be effected in the living plant by mixing the appropriate chemical substance with the earth in the pot or applying it to the roots or to scraped surfaces on the branches. In this way the Japanese botanist has produced wholly new and remarkable changes in floral colors, and it may be expected that florists will hasten to repeat these and display them in the markets."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

SEVERAL systems of moving staircases are on exhibition at the world's fair in Paris, and *The Revue Scientifique* reports that they constitute one of the curiosities of the Exposition. They are already in practical use in France, as in this country. At the Magasins au Louvre they are used by 3,500 persons an hour, during the busy part of the day.

A SPANIARD AND A TELEPHONE.—"The hasty temper of the Spanish race is proverbial," says *Electricity*, "but one would not think that any man, however angry, would do deadly injury to a telephone instrument. This is what occurred recently in Paris, when a Spaniard, who had been switched through by telephone from his hotel in Paris to a stranger instead of a friend, lost his temper and fired four shots into the instrument, entirely wrecking it. Naturally he had to pay heavily for repairs and also to leave the hotel."

DR. KOCH'S recent investigations on the connection between mosquitoes and malaria is thus commented on by the *New York Times*: "As might have been expected from the previous course of Dr. Robert Koch, there is not a word in the announcement of his successful investigation of the cause and cure of malaria to indicate that he is not alone in this field of study, or to hint that he has simply been following a line carefully marked out long ago by other scientists and since developed by them with an industry and ability at least equal to his own. This is not to say that the Berlin bacteriologist is neither industrious nor able; he is both to a high degree; but his reputation—out of Germany at any rate—is that of a man not less businesslike than scientific, and he has been charged before now with a somewhat unprofessional tendency to monopolize glory and profits in a way not quite compatible with delicacy of sentiment."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE JEW IN POLITICS AND WAR.

MARK TWAIN, in a friendly article on the Jew from which we quoted last year (*THE LITERARY DIGEST*, September 16, page 253), tried to account for the supposed unpopularity of the race partly on the ground of the Jew's alleged disinclination to do his part in national affairs, particularly in the army and politics. He advised Jews to "get up volunteer regiments composed of Jews solely," to "fall in and go to the front"; and, in politics, to "band together and deliver the casting vote." Since then, Mark has revised his opinion, and in his latest book, "The Man that Corrupted Hadleyburg," he admits that he was wrong in some of his allegations, particularly in what he said of the lack of Jewish patriotism.

Friends of the Jewish race could hardly wish for better confirmation of Mark's changed belief than that furnished by some incidents in the military and political campaign in which Great Britain has been engaged. During the past six months, not a number of the London *Jewish Chronicle* has appeared without the portraits of a dozen or more Jewish officers, subalterns, or privates who, from the late Major-General Symons down, have been winning laurels or doing their duty in South Africa.

So far as the general elections are concerned, Jewish participation is quite as strongly marked. There have been over a score of Jewish candidates in the field—a larger number than at any previous election. Some interesting facts are to be noted in connection with the political affiliations of the British Jews in the past and present. In 1880, there were ten Jewish candidates for Parliament, seven of them Liberals and three Conservatives. In 1892, a trend of Jewish opinion toward the Conservative Party became apparent. Of eleven candidates, four Conservative and three Liberal members were elected. In 1895, out of nine Conservative and eight Liberal Jews who stood for office, seven Conservatives and only one Liberal were successful. "The present appeal to the constituencies," remarks *The Jewish Chronicle*, "is hardly likely seriously to modify this position, with the consequence that we seem to see a gradual and progressive change in the politics of the Jewish contingent in Parliament—a change which may or may not reflect a similar transformation among Jewish electors."

Yet *The Jewish Chronicle* thinks it would be a hasty deduction to assume that from being Liberal in politics the Jew has now become a Tory. Indeed, says the writers, the Jews do not vote as a body; there is "no such thing as a Jewish vote, and there should not be":

"To put the matter briefly, Jews only vote together in a body when the dangers of the state demand the obliteration of party distinctions—and upon such an occasion the same rule holds for other denominations, and there then comes into existence, to that extent, a Baptist, Church of England, or Catholic vote, just as much as there arises a Jewish vote. But quite apart from such considerations of ordinary patriotism, the peculiar situation of the Jews and the difficulties to which they are liable to be exposed, would make it an exceedingly foolish thing to invite against themselves the active antipathy of one party through attaching themselves as a body to its opponents. Even years ago, in the far-off generations, there were cavalier Jews and roundhead Jews. And more recently we saw two Jews—Sir Samuel Montagu and Lieutenant-Colonel Cowan—opposing one another in one constituency. At a bye-election at Hythe, again, during the existence of the late Parliament, a similar situation arose—Sir Israel Hart championing the Liberal and Sir Edward Sassoon the Tory cause. The division of Jews on purely party lines is most strikingly seen in the case of Sir Samuel Montagu and his relatives. Sir Samuel himself, as is well known, is a stalwart Liberal. He has five relatives who are seeking seats in the new Parliament. Of these, two (both nephews)—we refer to Mr. Stuart M. Samuel and Mr. Herbert Samuel—enter the lists

as Liberals. Another nephew—Mr. Sinclair—is the Tory candidate for Romford; while two brothers-in-law—the much-respected Mr. B. L. Cohen, and Mr. N. L. Cohen—are both fighting the Conservative battle. Nothing could show more interestingly the fallaciousness of talking about a 'Jewish Vote.'"

In referring to the prominent part which Jews have played in English political life during past years, the writer says:

"In the days that are gone, there were, it is true, Jews of signal capacity and reputation to be found in the forefront of the political fight. To them belonged men of the caliber of Baron Lionel de Rothschild, Sir David Salomons, Sir George Jessel, Sir Francis Goldsmid, Sir John Simon, Sir Julian Goldsmid, Baron de Worms, Mr. Arthur Cohen, Q.C., Mr. Lionel Cohen, and Barons Ferdinand and Mayer de Rothschild, whilst if the names of non-professing Jews be added, there could be included the still more striking personalities of Bernal Osborne, David Ricardo, Manasseh Lopes, and Disraeli himself. At least two of these—leaving Disraeli out—we refer to Baron de Worms and Sir George Jessel—held office under the crown, while yet another (Sir Julian Goldsmid) had been marked out by many for the great post of Speaker of the House of Commons. It will, as a fact, be remembered that he actually did preside over the deliberations of the House on more than one occasion."

CHRISTIANITY AS THE ONE WORLD-RELIGION.

UNDER the title of "L'Apostolat," an article is published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (October 1) which, as is stated, is to form part of the preface to an important work shortly to be issued on "Catholic Missions in the Nineteenth Century." The writer, M. Etienne Lamy, undertakes to show, from a Roman Catholic standpoint, in the first place the insufficiency of philosophy to meet the needs of humanity; in the second place the radical defects inhering in every form of idolatry; and, thirdly, the perfect adaptation and correspondence of the Christian religion to all the requirements of our nature. Under the first of these divisions, after pointing out the inefficiency of philosophy because, being founded on reason, which is fallible, it can not give us certainties, he goes on to say:

"Philosophy is slow. It requires from its adepts so much in the way of examination and research that the whole of life barely suffices for the task of explaining life. How many have their time sufficiently free to make such a study their one occupation? How many have sufficient intellectual strength to discover truth by their own unaided efforts? . . . Most men have neither sufficient penetration nor sufficient scientific preparation to undertake such a quest; not to mention that the daily toil on which their living depends leaves them no leisure to explore the laws of life, and that they can not wait until to-morrow to know the duty of to-day.

"Philosophy does not consider that it has any mission to teach the truth to all. The most celebrated schools have never done more than form restricted and exclusive societies. They have done their thinking amongst themselves and for themselves, their sole concern being to float securely in their little ark over the deluge of ignorance in which other human beings are swallowed up. No school has ever shown itself generous in the matter of its discoveries. The most ancient of all strove to keep as a secret and a monopoly that possession which most of all belongs to all—truth. The wise men of Egypt sought to conceal their doctrines under the triple seal of their hieroglyphs, a form of writing designed not to diffuse but to conceal thought. . . .

"The human race, however, made no mistake in the matter. If the philosophers have not worked for it, neither has it rested its hopes on the philosophers. Sure of one thing, that he did not create himself and that all his faculties therefore were the gifts of his Creator, man considered that the general belief in a tutelary and sovereign power was a special revelation to each individual."

Of the beginning of religious faith, and its idolatrous manifestations, the writer says:

"The earliest forms of worship which men established were

primitive and rude like themselves. Seeking God, they were as yet ignorant of the earth. They faced nature without having learned to subdue its forces, without having had time to learn its laws. Ignorance is the great school of idolatry, because to the ignorant man everything is a prodigy. The first temptation of ignorance, therefore, was to take the forces of nature for God. . . . Idolatry in all its forms became the main obstacle to civilization.

"The commencement of civilization is the breaking in of nature by man, the strife between the intelligence which he possesses and the energies which it opposes to him, and, finally, the transformation of forces that are either hostile or running to waste into tractable and productive agencies. But in order that man may become master of his own domain, it is above all necessary that he should have no doubt as to his right to direct the blind energies of the elements, to seize the varied riches of the soil, to destroy hurtful animals and employ the useful ones in his service. . . . If, however, in these elements, in these animals, in these plants, he finds gods to adore, he no longer recognizes his right to bring them under control; it is he, on the contrary, who must bear everything from them, as a slave from a master: every temptation to defend himself against them becomes an impiety, every effort to destroy them a deicide. . . . Had they been free from their superstitions, the ancient Egyptians and the savages of Africa and America would have hunted the crocodiles that swarmed in their rivers; and the people of India would have destroyed the venomous serpents which infested their fields. But transformed into gods, the saurians and reptiles still infest land and water; and from age to age this form of idolatry has annually condemned to death thousands of human beings. The more gods man creates for himself in nature, the greater becomes the number of things in regard to which he renounces his sovereignty."

A second form of idolatry described by the writer is the belief in imaginary influences of a hurtful or helpful kind, in domestic divinities, in amulets, spells, and other devices of witchcraft. A third is the belief in national gods. The former robs man of a large measure of his self-reliance and prevents him from making an intelligent use of his faculties; the latter creates hatred between nations and perpetuates war. All forms of idolatry, he contends, have this in common that they stand in the way of civilization. Continuing, he says:

"Civilization can not establish itself without the aid of a moral law. Its aim is to increase man's happiness; but man can not become happier save by becoming better, and to become better, he must feel himself constrained by an infallible authority to embrace duty even at the cost of pain, and be thus, as it were, raised above himself. But how can such an elevation take place if man has nothing to rest on save himself? By the religions which he himself creates he seeks only to draw heaven over to the side of his own interests, his own selfishness. But how, indeed, could the religions made by man transform his nature? . . . They have not given laws to conscience, simply because to render righteousness binding on man's free will surpasses the forces of our nature."

The writer endeavors to establish this conclusion by an examination of the religions of classical antiquity and also of those of India and China. When Rome, he says, had gathered all the religions of the world into her Pantheon, more striking than all their contrasts was their agreement in this one point, that all express the contempt of man for man. The Jewish religion escaped the principal vices of the heathen systems. It did not seek to confine truth to the priesthood, it proclaimed one God, it forbade idolatry, and it established the place of all visible things by declaring that they had been created out of nothing. On the other hand, it was *national*, and it lacked love, not only the love of man for man, but the love of man for God. M. Lamy continues:

"Then it was, when all the philosophies and all the religions had shown themselves powerless to explain life and command duty, that Christ appeared. All at once the two forces, faith and reason, which from the beginning of the world had been trying

separately to find the right path, and had ever been straying from it, came together. By the light which He affords, faith is able to found itself on reason, and reason to grasp the certainties of faith. All that the greatest thinkers have conjectured respecting the divine nature He affirms. All that they have seen in glimpses respecting the destiny of man is brought into the light of day. He attacks all idolatries at once by announcing a religion which, if it is true, convicts them all of falsehood. . . . It is the divine goodness of which Christ finally assures the world. Goodness it was—a goodness whose immensity almost renders it incredible—that led the Deity to become man that he might instruct men."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

TOLSTOY'S EXCOMMUNICATION AGAIN.

IN THE LITERARY DIGEST of June 16, we referred to the excommunication of Count Tolstoy by the Orthodox Church of Russia and quoted from the words of the circular edict. During the last week in September, "news" items announcing the excommunication were disposed of to London and New York papers by some enterprising news agent, founded upon a document published in the *Gazette de Lausanne*, a Swiss journal; and a large amount of comment in the religious and secular press has been precipitated, all of which discusses the "news" as something very recent and surprising.

The *St. James's Gazette* (September 27) gives an excerpt from the secret circular addressed by Joannikius, Metropolitan of Kieff and president of the Holy Synod, which is the supreme authority of the Russian Church. It is dated March 31, 1900. The concluding portion, which was not quoted by us in our article last June, is as follows:

"By numerous works in which he has set forth his religious principles, Tolstoy has shown himself a declared enemy of the church. He does not recognize the existence of the Trinity in Unity. He denies the divine character of the Second Person of the Trinity, the Son of God, whom he considers as a simple mortal. He blasphemes the holy mystery of the Incarnation and falsifies the sacred text of the Gospels. He disavows Holy Church, which he regards as a human institution, and also ecclesiastical hierarchy, and he blasphemes the holy mysteries and ceremonies of religion. In a word, he belongs to those whom the Holy Orthodox Church expels solemnly from her bosom and publicly excommunicates. Unless Count Tolstoy recants, the celebration of expiatory masses in the event of his death would not fail to wound the religious feelings of true believers, and provoke an indignation which should be avoided. Consequently the Holy Synod deems it necessary to prohibit the celebration of all divine services and of all expiatory masses in the event of the death of Count Leo Tolstoy, unless he may have during life recanted the views above mentioned."

The London *Outlook* (September 29) thus comments on Tolstoy's religious faith:

"Despite all he has written on the subject of religion, it would be somewhat difficult to give a definition of Tolstoy's theology—so to name it. To call him a pantheist would perhaps be as near the mark as anything. A parallel might be drawn between the Transcendentalism of the Emerson school and the Tolstoyan form of mysticism. His God, which has of course lost all anthropomorphic elements, has a sort of relationship with the Emersonian 'Over Soul'; it is a great Tendency of Things. Tolstoy is not metaphysical, further than that he recognizes a great mystery. The secret of life, the secret of religion, consists for him in the complete subordination of self, for to him it is only by this utter self-annihilation that men may put themselves into accord with the universal. His Nihilism is, in fact, not a mere question of political expediency, it is the outcome of a profound religion and philosophy combined. The moral outcome of the Concord 'Transcendental Movement,' as it was so magniloquently named, was a strongly assertive individualism—an individualism carried later by Nietzsche to its extremes. Tolstoy is the moral antithesis of Nietzsche. Both harking back to first principles, both exponents of typical reactionary tendencies of

modern thought, and each having certain leading ideas for which a common agreement might be made out, it is curious that the philosophies of Tolstoy and Nietzsche should lead to conclusions so utterly antagonistic—Nietzsche with his vehement apotheosis of egoism, Tolstoy with his utter annihilation of self. The two philosophers are alike in both being extremists, and neither as such, it may be safely surmised, will ever obtain a great following.

"Tolstoy has never attempted to conceal the nature of his creed; for years he has expounded it in many books, not only in the form of practical application to current morals and politics, but in the form of explicit exegesis, and in his wonderful parables. It has, therefore, been long open to the Orthodox Greek Church to take action against him; at least, the grounds for such action have long been perfectly plain. Why the formal threat of excommunication has been left until now we shall, perhaps, know by and by."

THE DEVIL AS OUR GOOD ANGEL.

ONE of the most considerable of modern popular treatises on demonology has lately been written by Dr. Paul Carus, editor of *The Monist*, under the title of "The History of the Devil." The work is nothing less than a history of the idea of evil from the earliest times to the present day. After tracing the wonderful part played by the principle of evil in the evolution of the race in the religions of ancient Egypt, Babylonia, Persia, India, Judea, Greece, Rome, and medieval Europe, Dr. Carus thus sums up the case for Satan:

"Let us look at the mythical figure of Satan as represented in theology, folklore, and poetry. Is he not really a most interesting man? Indeed, instead of being a representative of all kinds of crime, he possesses many redeeming features so as to be great and noble. According to the account in the last chapter of Genesis, Satan is the father of science, for he induced Eve to make Adam taste of the fruit of knowledge, and the Ophites, a Gnostic sect, worshipped the serpent for that reason. Satan produces the unrest in society which, in spite of many inconveniences, makes the world move onward and forward; he is the patron of progress, investigation, and invention. Giordano Bruno, Galileo, and other men of science were regarded as his offspring and persecuted on his account by the church. And when we glance over the records of the devil contracts we learn to have respect for the old gentleman. Milton's *Satan* is a grand character, a noble-souled rebel, who would rather undergo an eternity of torment than suffer humiliation.

"The devil is the father of all misunderstood geniuses. It is he who induces us to try new paths; he begets originality of thought and deed. He tempts us to venture out boldly into unknown seas for the discovery of new ways to the wealth of distant Indias. He makes us dream of and hope for more prosperity and greater happiness. He is the spirit of discontent that embitters our hearts, but in the end often leads to a better arrangement of affairs. In truth, he is a very useful servant of the Almighty, and all the heinous features of his character disappear when we consider the fact that he is necessary in the economy of nature as a wholesome stimulant to action and as the power of resistance that evokes the noblest efforts of living beings.

"God, being the All in All, regarded as the ultimate authority for conduct, is neither evil itself nor goodness itself; but, nevertheless, He is in the good and He is in the evil. God is in the growth and in the decay; He reveals Himself in life, and He reveals Himself in death. He will be found in the storm, He will be found in the calm. He lives in good aspirations and in the bliss resting upon moral endeavors; but He also lives in the visitations that follow evil actions. It is His voice that speaks in the guilty conscience; and He, too, is in the curse of sin; and in this sense He is present even in evil itself. Even evil, temptation, and sin elicit the good; they teach man. He who has eyes to see, ears to hear, and a mind to perceive, will read a lesson out of the very existence of evil, a lesson which, in spite of the terrors it inspires, is certainly not less impressive, nor less divine, than the sublimity of a holy life; and thus it becomes apparent that the existence of Satan is part and parcel of the

divine dispensation. Indeed, we must grant that the Devil is the most indispensable and faithful helpmate to God. To speak mystically, even the existence of the Devil is filled with the presence of God."

THE "MYSTICAL CHURCH OF CHRIST": ITS NATURE AND CREED.

SCARCELY any subject of Christian belief has given occasion for wider diversity of opinion than that of the nature and meaning of the institution called "the church." Altho in all periods most Christians have accepted an objective definition of this term, there has always been a group of men who believed only in "the church invisible," as a spiritual reality superior to any merely phenomenal or objective organization, however powerful or inclusive. Among these have been most of the great "mystics" of Christian history—such men as Tauler and Swedenborg. An English writer of this class, George Wyld, M.D., gives the following description of "the Mystical Church" (in *Light*, London, September 29):

"The Mystical or Spiritual Church of Christ, as fundamentally distinct from the Broad Church, holds that the belief in the miraculous is the universal instinct of mankind, and that in it is contained the absolute essence of all true religion, and the only logical and scientific key to the interpretation of the mysteries of the Bible, the world, the Christ, and man. By miracles is not meant that which is contrary to nature, but acts by the spiritual cause of nature, *i.e.*, the fundamental substance of the universe. Plato, Aristotle, Zeus [Zeuss?], Spinoza, Kant, Fichte, Schelling, the Neo-Platonists—Behmen, as in his 'Signatura Rerum,' and Swedenborg, as in his 'Law of Correspondences'—all have the same idea, viz., that the visible universe is only the objective realization of the thoughts of God. This grand idea or philosophy was held by those 'seekers after God' as a philosophy, but the experiences of the Christian saints and the miracles which occur in our own days (of inspired prophesying, the prediction of future events; the visions of events thousands of miles distant; the neutralizing the action of fire; the ascension of the human body from the ground contrary to the law of gravity; the entrance into our closed chambers in clear light, the doors being shut, of solid human forms; the instant solution and reconstruction of iron bands, as with Peter in prison, and the instantaneous cure of many diseases, all of which can be attested by millions of educated and thoughtful human beings, and by an ever-increasing number of scientific men of the highest eminence) have condensed the *ideal philosophy* of the schools into solid objective scientific facts.

"To repeat: I define miracle, not as that contrary to nature, for nature, as the creation of our world by God, is only established miracle; but that which is generally signified by miracle is the direct accentuation or efflorescence of the spiritual substance of nature, the ultimate and fundamental spiritual cause, guided by creative wisdom. Doubtless evil spirits possess miraculous powers, equally with angelic beings, as in witchcraft, devil worship, and black magic. But when the spirit of man becomes one with God, in Jesus Christ, we enter that kingdom of heaven which is hidden within us, and realize that 'God is not far from any one of us,' 'for in Him we live and move and have our being,' and also realize, as do the little children Jesus speaks of, that our angels do always 'Behold the face of our Father in heaven'; the fruits of this union being love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, meekness, temperance, purity.

"The mystic creed of the brethren then is:

"There in One God, the Infinite and Eternal Creator and upholder of the Universe of Mind and Matter, the Infinite Spirit of Holiness, Justice, Goodness, and Truth, whose tender mercies are over all His works and who is not far from any one of us and ever present with our spirits when, in prayer, we are one with the Beloved Son, the divine, transfigured and miraculous man.

"And we believe in Jesus Christ as the Beloved Son of our Father, the divine, miraculous, and transfigured Son of God; and our desire is to become one with Him as he was one with the Father, and be thus cured of all disease and sin.

"And we believe in the Holy Spirit of God which spake by the prophets, and which speaks through all those who in the inner chamber, the door being shut, listen in silence to the holy voice."

"Further, we believe that in Jesus, the Christ, is the Spiritual Life and Light of men; the Way, and the Truth, and the Life; the Bread of Life from that heaven which is within us; the Eternal Life, who, in His transfiguration, manifested the transcendent and glorified Son of Man and Son of God, who, by the power of His Holy Spirit, cured all manner of diseases, healed the sick, cleansed the leper, opened the eyes of the blind, raised the dead to life, cast out all unclean spirits; who made whole as many as touched Him, and who is ever present in spirit, when we enter the inner chamber and shut the door of the world and pray to the Father of all Spirits in sincerity and in truth."

"Thus the doctrine of the Mystical Brotherhood of Jesus Christ is that in a *Unity of Spirit* is found the fundamental Substance of Man, the World, and the Lord Jesus Christ. . . . Experimentally to test this belief, it is not desirable to found new churches or sects, or to have formal societies with ornamental presidents, but rather to believe that where two or three or more are gathered together for sympathetic conversation and inward prayer and mutual union, there may enter the presence of the spirit of the Son of God into our hearts and minds, and the lives of the saints—the Sons and Daughters of God—be realized in our own lives.

"The Bible is to be understood, not always in the letter, but rather in the spirit; and Mystic Christians so interpreting its pages find it the most interesting and the most sacred book in the world, while they find in the English translation, as literature, matchless beauty, pathos, and grandeur. . . . Thus it is that in giving form to Mystical doctrine, the Bible, spiritually interpreted, becomes the supreme authority with all true Christian thinkers and believers."

IS IT WRONG TO CHEAT A RAILWAY COMPANY?

TO get the better of Uncle Sam in the custom house and to cheat a railway company are widely accepted amendments to the moral law. Few will be found seriously to defend this kind of thing, but the flippancy with which it is regarded by many Christians leads the Rev. Edward G. Mason, in a recent number of *The Universalist Leader*, to build a weighty argument in behalf of the long-abused railway company. Mr. Mason gives two incidents illustrating this particular moral obliquity. He writes:

"Two years ago this summer I visited a Western New York city shortly after the adjournment of a great religious convention which had been attended by visitors and delegates from all over the country, many of whom had remained for further sight-seeing. Among the evidences of their presence in town were a number of large posters prominently displayed in the windows of ticket 'scalpers' offices, announcing that unused portions of special convention excursion tickets might be either purchased or disposed of within. Knowing these tickets to be of the non-transferable signed variety known as 'iron-clad,' a friend and I determined to find out how the conditions on which they were originally sold were evaded. The information was easily obtained. In the first office we entered we found the salesman busy, and while we waited for him to attend a customer we heard the latter instructed what replies to make should the trainman become inquisitive concerning the ticket he had just bought, and we saw him practise, under the scalper's direction, an imitation of the signature of the original owner. There was little or no attempt at secrecy, altho the transaction involved at least two acts punishable under the laws of New York as felonies. That people who have come together ostensibly to attend a religious gathering should be openly invited to disregard a signed business contract, supposedly entered into in good faith, would seem to be somewhat of an anomaly. But there is no lack of evidence that the general public is not overscrupulous in keeping faith with the railway companies, and that among the offenders against the moral law in this respect are not a few otherwise good and upright, and even Christian people, to whom the bare thought of personal dishonesty would be horrifying.

"The second incident was of a little different kind. One day last fall I was waiting to take a train out of the Pennsylvania station in Jersey City when a well-dressed couple, accompanied

by a young girl, apparently their daughter, presented their tickets to the gateman. The official glanced at the tickets, then with evident suspicion inquired the girl's age. The gentleman was greatly embarrassed and tried to evade the question, but finally acknowledged that she was 'not yet sixteen.' He was not willing to falsify outright, but evidently the couple had intended to let it be understood that their daughter was four years younger than she really was, thus securing her transportation at one-half price. They had expected to act a falsehood they were not willing to speak. What must be the influence of such conduct on children who look upon their parents as moral examples and guides, particularly in cases in which, as in this instance apparently, poverty does not furnish the excuse for dishonesty."

Mr. Mason contends that this is all wrong. He says:

"Of the many otherwise honorable people who do not scruple to 'beat the railroads' whenever a good opportunity offers itself, it is probable that nine of every ten do not stop to consider the moral aspects of the case. They quiet their consciences with the sophistry that 'every one does it,' that 'the railroads make enough out of the public anyway,' that 'the railroad men aren't overcareful not to cheat the public,' or with some other equally invalid excuse. The trouble is, the moral fiber of a great part of the American public has been weakened by the prevalence of the pernicious theory that people are not under obligations to hold to the same standard of ethics in their dealings with great corporations, especially railway companies, that they apply to their transactions with individuals. They have no doubt of the dishonesty of cheating a liveryman or a cab-driver. But cheating a railroad—that is a very different matter.

"Nor has the claim that the railway companies are themselves not overscrupulous anything to do with the moral obligation of an individual to be honorable on his part in his dealings with them. A man is not justified in cheating the grocer or the butcher because the grocer or the butcher is known to be prone to cheating his customers. It may be good policy to 'fight fire with fire,' as the well-known proverb advises; but it is never good morals to fight meanness with meanness, or dishonesty with dishonesty.

"A true Christian can have but one standard of ethics. That standard must apply with equal force to his dealings with honorable men and with men who are dishonorable, with individuals and with corporations, with the grocer and the butcher who supply his table and with the railway company which furnishes him a means of transportation for himself, his family, and his goods. Jesus made no exception to the universal application of the moral law. Neither may we."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

IN our issue of October 20 we spoke of Mr. Bryan J. Clinch, author of a recent article in *The American Catholic Quarterly Review*, as "Father" Clinch. Mr. Clinch is a layman.

AFTER much discussion, it has finally been decided not to allow Bible readings in the public schools of Chicago, which are attended by many children of Jewish and other non-Christian faiths.

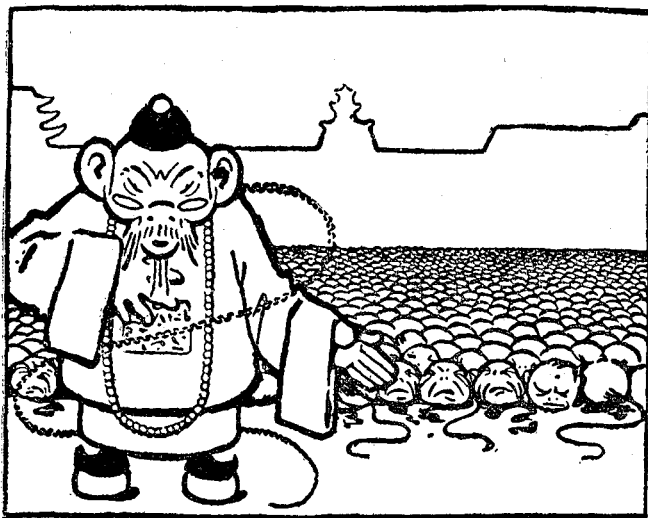
IN our articles on "The Religious Press and the Campaign" (October 13) and "The Churches and Imperialism" (October 27), we noted a number of exceptions both in the Roman Catholic and Protestant press to the statement of the Springfield *Republican* that "the religious press is a unit for McKinley." Mr. John Hipp, of Denver, calls our attention to still further exceptions in the Protestant press. *The Ram's Horn* and *The Standard* (Bapt.), both of Chicago, do not support Mr. McKinley, he remarks; while among the papers actively supporting Woolley and Metcalf, the Prohibition candidates, are the St. Louis *Christian Advocate* (Meth.), the Chicago *Midland*, the Syracuse *Wesleyan Methodist*, the Dallas *Baptist Standard*, the Cincinnati *Christian Standard*, and others.

IN regard to the much-debated clause of the Westminster Confession relating to "elect infants," the Rev. Dr. A. A. E. Taylor, in an article in *The Presbyterian* (October 17), arguing against revision of that document, says: "As to the clause in the Confession relating to elect infants it hardly seems worth while to put forth the labored explanations to wrestle it from its plain meaning. It was in all probability meant to express what to the general mind it does express. And the implication or inference of non-elect infants stands clearly on the surface of it. The true explanation is found in the historical facts of the case. Following the Romish Church as received from Augustine the Westminster divines probably held that infants inherited the future of their parents. The children of unbelievers were consigned to *limbus infantum*." It has frequently been asserted of late that the Confession does not teach this doctrine and that no Presbyterian divines teach that it does.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

CHINESE CONSERVATISM AND THE "FENG SHUI."

TO describe the many points which irritate the Chinese when they come into contact with the "outer barbarians" would require a goodly number of volumes. According to *The Overland China Mail* (Hongkong), however, nothing else irritates the people so much as the prospect of railways. The railroad interferes with their ancestral graves, it angers the *Feng Shui*,



LI HUNG CHANG: "You want heads? How gratifying! for it costs nothing."
—*Novoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg.

it threatens to rob tens of thousands of men of their livelihood. The writer goes on to argue as follows:

The interference with graves is undoubtedly a serious question; but it could be overcome, and the Chinese Government attempted to solve the problem by purchasing the graves. This would have been well enough had not ancient Chinese corruption spoiled the plan. As usual, when middlemen have to be employed, only a fraction of the money reached the people for whom it was intended. Consequently the villagers would remain sullen and enraged. They would vent their rage, not on the immediate objects of their dislike, the real agent of their pecuniary loss, but upon the Europeans, without whom there would be no railways, no necessity of removing the ancestral graves.

Still more serious appears to be the interference with the *Feng Shui*. Who this mysterious power really is, nobody seems to know. Like our "political machines" it is not officially accredited; but every Chinaman is thoroughly convinced that this supernatural being, tho it may remain silent to such questions as 'Who are you?' and 'Where did you get it?' can make things extremely unpleasant for him. *The Mail* continues:

"We believe, in fact, that the Chinese are firmer believers in this occult power than they are in their countless idols, and would prefer to incur the risk of the gods' disapproval rather than interfere with *Feng Shui*. Now this *Feng Shui*, like many people not quite so omnipotent, does not like to be interfered with by any one, least of all does it brook interference at the hand of Europeans. Now, railways can not be laid down without rousing the anger of this terrible mystery, for, as they move forward, mountains must be pierced, valleys must be filled, rivers must be bridged, and in fact the Eastern face of the country must be changed. Under such conditions, *Feng Shui* is like an evicted tenant, and is in precisely the same mood. So being evicted from its peaceful home, under the mountains and rivers, and being angry, it becomes a Nemesis, and will avenge itself on the villagers because they did not rouse themselves and oppose those railways. Not being able to blow up a bridge, or upset a train, or even to kill the European engineer, it will cause pestilence and famine to carry off the inhabitants who allowed

all this annoyance and confusion to come into the locality and disturb the everlasting rest of *Feng Shui*."

However powerful an influence may be exercised by a molding and discontented bogey, interference with his bread and butter, or the Chinese equivalent, probably is still more potent in moving the Celestial to action. We summarize again:

It will be remembered that in one of George Eliot's novels the author delineates a sudden tumult when railroads first were introduced in England. The Chinaman who trundles his wheelbarrow sees that he will lose his livelihood with the advent of railways and that he will not have the wherewithal to satisfy the primitive needs of those dependent upon him. The boatman sees even his limited earnings vanish with the advent of the locomotive. The men who manned the slipper boats plying between Canton and Fatschau rose and smashed the steam launches which attempted to interfere with their trade, and at the time and for many years were able effectively to prevent the introduction of launches. So the people of the North rose at the introduction of railways, and only needed some occasion to destroy both them and their constructors.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

AMID the din of war in Africa and China, the British press do not forget to keep a sharp eye upon the developments, industrial and other, in Germany. What most interests them just now is the development of German shipping. For three years no British ship has been built to compete in speed with the fast German liners. *The Speaker* (Liberal, London) remarks:

"The attitude of the transatlantic shipping interests on the subject of the steaming record is not exactly pleasing. . . . There can be no question that Englishmen can do what a German can do, if it is worth their while, especially as the German learned his trade in English workshops; and their refusal to build 'flyers' to lower the German records is due to the fact that the game does not pay. It is far more profitable to maintain a steady and reliable service than to reduce records. But one has reason to complain of the position taken up by the apologists of the English companies. The airy reply to the achievements of these foreign vessels is that the limit of speed consistent with safety has been attained. We do not believe that it has. The Atlantic is the safest, as it is the most thronged, of all ocean highways, and an additional knot to the hour involves no extra risk worth speaking of, while it is an undoubted advantage if it can be secured without much extra cost."



COUNT VON BÜLOW,
New Chancellor of the German Empire.

While the expressions in the British press are not nearly so hostile toward Germany as they were a few years ago, there is still an apprehension that Germany aspires to rule over the world and that Great Britain will be the worst sufferer from any attempts to carry out such an ambition.

The London *Outlook*, in a much-quoted article, describes German aspirations as follows:

"It is part of the German official plan that Britain has passed her meridian. She lacks, it seems, the capacity to guide her destiny. She is always unready, or, when ready, unfitted to meet the demands of her vast empire. As to the means by which she acquired that empire, the Germans have studied these down to the smallest detail, and can reproduce them with improvements suggested by scientific analysis. Britain's success has been in great measure due to good fortune rather than to wisdom. As for her industrial greatness, are they, the Germans, not overtaking that, and threatening to surpass it, every day? Are they not young, ardent, capable to seize the reins of a world-policy which even now hang loose in the nerveless grasp of an old and never capable or worthy charioteer? So many leaders of German opinion openly assert to-day, as Bismarck asserted in a famous speech shortly before his fall, that the Germans possess (so the creed runs) all the qualities that have made the British people great in a higher degree than the British, and to these they add others which the British do not possess."

The same writer sets forth at length that Germany is afraid of the United States and Russia, who appear too vigorous to warrant attack. He believes, however, that the one hope of Germany's success is a false one, since it is based upon Britain's decay. He says:

"It would really seem, therefore, that the one and only hope for the German official dream is Britain's decay. Just as no ray of intelligence has entered the German mind in this matter of expansion save slavish imitation of Britain, so there appears no place for her in the world save Britain's room. It is a most unfortunate position; for if it should happen, as there is cause to suspect, that Britain is not old, but very young; that by and by she will be forced to reconstitute her army so as to fit it for the needs of a world-wide empire; and the task she has taken in hand in South Africa will bring her a new empire with limitless possibilities, where is that German dream to find a place?"

In *The National Review*, Mr. Ernest E. Williams, the author of "Made in Germany," declares that Germany has given too many hostages to fortune, and can not really be dangerous. Kiaochow and other German possessions, he argues, are at the mercy of the British fleet. German trade and industries are dependent upon British markets. Let these markets be closed, and Germany will sue for mercy.

Commenting on some of these articles, the *Hamburger Nachrichten* says "they are full of ridiculous exaggerations, but they contain a grain of truth—as long as we are weak at sea." The deportation of German working men from the Transvaal has embittered the Germans. Moreover, v. Der Goltz, in his "Armed Nation," advises his countrymen to look the possibility of a struggle with England fearlessly in the face. He expresses himself in the main as follows:

We must remember that a war with England is not improbable, considering the feelings of our own people and the animosity cherished by the British against us. The seizure of German ships [at the beginning of the South African war] was the precursor of great upheavals, and we would be fools were we to close our eyes to this fact. Nor are we helpless, even if our navy is not yet finished. We must be more courageous, and cease to make concessions for fear of displeasing our arrogant neighbors. It is quite true that, as yet, we are almost defenseless at sea, as compared with Great Britain. But we possess some political assets of great value. The progress of Russia toward the Indian frontier is not without connection with Russia's position as regards Germany. Turkey, our friend, is situated on the British road to India by the Suez route. No, resistance to British aggression is not impossible, and our chances are daily increasing.

Nothing, perhaps, is of such importance in the study of Anglo-German relations as the evident change which has taken place in the relations of France and Germany, and France and England. It used to be an axiom in the British press that France would attack Germany if any other nation did, and in Germany the same impression prevailed, and to some extent still prevails. The persistent efforts of Kaiser Wilhelm have, nevertheless,

made some impression upon the French. The latest, an order to suspend the celebration of Sedan Day while French and German troops are fighting side by side, has been very favorably received.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ARMY REFORM AND THE CHIEF COMMAND IN GREAT BRITAIN.

THAT the South African war has revealed the need of the British army for reorganization is the unanimous verdict in the United Kingdom. Mr. George Wyndham, Understate Secretary for War, expressed it in the main as follows when he addressed his electors at Dover:

If we are not willing to abdicate from our position as a world-power, we must have an army of 120,000 for the colonies, and at least a like number at home. The numbers we can get, tho not without trouble, as the recruiting difficulty shows. But the army needs reform. Our staff officers have not enough opportunity to maneuver with large forces. Conscription, however, is opposed to our national instincts.



"I dare say I look well in khaki, but this kit is beastly heavy and uncomfortable."

—*Westminster Budget.*

international politics. The *Radical Westminster Gazette* (London) says:

"We are using the word in no canting sense when we say that we have to democratize the army—a task which is never likely to be accomplished by a party so beholden to wealth and society as the present Unionist Party. Ministers, if we may judge from their speeches, continue to think that our military system excites fear and envy in Europe. We want it to excite neither, but we want it to be made efficient, and we shall not have made a beginning of that task until we have ministers who are free from these illusions."

The same paper quotes from Captain J. W. Gambier's article in *The Fortnightly* (October) to show that the British army did not appear excessively dangerous to the Italian, French, Russian, German, and Austrian attachés. *The St. James's Gazette* remarks:

"Altho we are as anxious as any one to see a thorough and effective reform of the army carried through at the earliest possible moment, we do not think that object will be materially furthered by exacting pledges from candidates in the coming elections, as is proposed by the Army League and Imperial Defense Association. . . . Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour have already pledged the Government to make this question a leading point in the program of the Government, and it is therefore quite sufficient to return candidates who will support the ministry in the next Parliament. It must be left to the Government to formulate proposals, and therefore no specific pledge from their followers can have much practical value."

Much is hoped from Lord Roberts, the new commander-in-chief, in this matter, at least in England. On the continent of Europe, Lord Roberts's reputation does not appear to have gained by this war. The following, which we take from the

Indépendance Belge (Brussels), is one of the most calmly written of the many comments on the subject:

"His [Lord Roberts's] appointment as commander-in-chief is the recompense rendered to Lord Roberts for his services to the bad cause of Great Britain in South Africa. As much as possible, he has saved the prestige of British arms. It does not, to tell the truth, seem very glorious to vanquish 25,000 Boers with 250,000 men; but it should be remembered that, before his arrival, the British army suffered only reverses. Lord Roberts has at least shown some talent as an organizer. The *London Times* admits that the British army is so far from the ideal field force that, when the volunteers retire, Great Britain will again find herself without an army."

Lord Wolseley, the predecessor of Lord Roberts, in August expressed himself to the effect that the forces at Aldershot are unfit to meet an enemy. "As if we had not known that for years," remarks *The Army and Navy Gazette*, and some papers ask why Lord Wolseley did not discover a remedy. *The Friend of India* (Calcutta), no mean authority on military matters, and a paper which has preached army reform for years, thinks it will not be easy to introduce the spirit which alone can lead to genuine improvement. The editor says:

"The truth is that the British army is rotten with social snobbery. Men enter the army, not because they are interested in the profession, but because a military title brings social distinction. Once entered, they speedily find that promotion in no way depends on professional zeal, but on seniority, tempered by social influence. The young officer, therefore, unless he is an exceptionally conscientious man, has no motive for learning his trade. He will do better for himself by playing polo and attending dances. . . . It is impossible, however, to look at the present composition of parties in England and to feel very hopeful. The Liberals, at any rate, will do nothing even in the way of bringing pressure on the Government. As to the Government itself, it is not easy to imagine that the respectable country gentlemen and the dilettante pseudo-philosophers who make up a large part of the present cabinet will in any way bestir themselves to reform a system that thoroughly harmonizes with their own social prejudices."

The *London Spectator* thinks the Secretary of War should stand in a similar position to the Commander-in-Chief as that in which Emperor William stood to von Moltke, and says:

"At present the Commander-in-Chief is not Commander-in-Chief in any true sense. He has certain definite and important duties, no doubt, but there are several other military officials who have powers equal to his, and at best he is only *primus inter pares*. The Secretary of State does not, that is, make him the sole channel through which all decisions affecting the army pass, but can and does deal separately with the adjutant-general, the quartermaster-general, the inspector-general of fortifications, and the inspector-general of ordnance. This system is, we believe, a very bad one, and we say this not because we want to see the civilian Secretary of State for War deprived of power and authority, but because we want to see his power and authority made effective."

The Speaker sums up the needs of the army as follows: 1. Good armament. 2. Mobility. 3. Intelligence. 4. The capacity for taking the aggressive, tactically as well as strategically. In all four respects, says the same paper, our forces have been grossly deficient.

To the French mind two things seem to interfere with efficient army reform in Great Britain, the low status of the soldier, and the want of discipline among the officers. "The discredit in which the army is held in ordinary times seems to us the chief fault," remarks the *Journal des Débats* (Paris); "it should be a warning to us." In the *Matin*, M. Carrère gives some amusing sketches of the social life of the British officers, from which we select the following, which are not unlike some of Kipling's descriptions:

The British army is a sort of Anarchist army in which every one does what is good in his own eyes, that is, at least, the offi-

cers, not the men. The majority of the officers are gentlemen or sportsmen turned into officers for the occasion; they are brave, but bravery does not make a leader. There is the Duke of Norfolk, who was postmaster-general. He wished to go to the war, and they made him a captain at once. The Duke of Marlborough was made a lieutenant, being young. Kitchener, who is a real soldier, would have liked to send the whole lot of peers back to their polo matches, and perhaps that is why he was put in the shade. One charming man was, with due regard to his age, made a major. In France or Germany he would have been made assistant overseer of the hospitals, or rather he would have been refused any position. A lord remains a lord whether he be a lieutenant or a general. I have witnessed the most unheard-of things. Our discipline is unknown to them. 'What an ass he is,' said a captain to me when a colonel had failed to agree with him on some technical point. Can you imagine a French captain saying that of a colonel before a civilian and a stranger?

Most continental papers agree that there is only one way to make the British army efficient: the introduction of conscription. But a French officer, Lieutenant-Colonel de Coutenim, declares in the *Soleil* that conscription would render the British empire, as it has rendered other nations, less willing to enter upon a fight than now. "All Europe," says the colonel, "has been lowered and made stupid by the conscription. Universal service is responsible for the abject behavior of the powers in this Transvaal war."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MODERN ITALY AND ITS DIFFICULTIES.

IN two English magazines two very different opinions are given of modern Italy. In *The Nineteenth Century*, S. D'Almeida expresses himself very hopefully. He says, in the main:

The people are richer and they live better than formerly. The last thirty years have worked a great change. The industries are almost sufficient to satisfy the needs of the country, and agriculture is rapidly progressing. Land that has long been lying idle is to-day cultivated, and everywhere scientific improvements are made. The working men are better clothed, housed, and fed, and some provinces yield four times as much as formerly. Everywhere there is bustle and activity, and such cities as Milan and Turin can be numbered among the most progressive of the world. Yet the political aspect is dark.

Professor Fiamingo, in *The Contemporary Review*, declares that there is much dangerous discontent. He says, in effect:

Every one makes the Government responsible for Italy's financial condition. The Government gets two fifths of the national income in taxes, and personal liberty is more and more restricted. The popular discontent is so great that nearly every educated young Italian may be called a theoretical Anarchist or Socialist. Much of the unsatisfactory condition of the country nevertheless may be due to national character. Robbery is a national institution. Twenty murders are committed in Italy against one in England. The modern Italian, being prevented from becoming a robber, becomes an Anarchist, which is only the ancient bandit under a modern form.

It has repeatedly been pointed out that Parliamentaryism makes governing very difficult in Italy.

The *Tageblatt* (Berlin) says:

"The constant changing from a firm strong government with a policy to a vacillating government without policy has a very bad effect on the enactment and carrying out of laws. The destructive elements which have survived the stormy times are treated sometimes with cuffs and handcuffs, sometimes with gloves. There is a period of reckless and profitless expenditure, the people are ground down by taxation, the Government squanders millions, parliament degenerates, justice is not administered, the leaders display an utter lack of conscience, catastrophe follows catastrophe. The entire nation is permeated with skepticism, and anarchism spreads."

"Parliament fears and is dominated by fear of the extreme members of the left. The sincere Conservatives, those who

would have resorted to drastic measures, are not strong enough to do anything.

"Such is the painful painting of the condition of Italy to-day. Weakness, selfishness, insincerity, and fear are the real rulers of the realm."

"Let us make peace with each other," say the best Italians; but the task seems difficult. The Munich *Neuesten Nachrichten* says:

"Under the title 'Quid Agendum?' Signor Sonnino has an article in the *Nuova Antologia* in which he advises the Government, in the interest of the nation, to try to conclude a 'God's peace' with the various groups, so that their united strength may be devoted to the calling into being of the many needed administrative, social, and financial reforms which are so needed. The Constitutionals, he says, in view of the struggles of the Extremists and the bitterly hostile stand of the Vatican, should not be divided into two camps, otherwise they are in danger of falling under the united attacks of their adversaries. The article ends with an appeal to the parliament to put their hands to the work of reform, instead of playing and making, overthrowing and remaking ministries. Such views are eminently sane and reasonable and should recommend themselves to Italians and their well-wishers. But much water will flow downhill before the parliamentarians awake to the necessity of following the good advice given them."

"Without a doubt the continued opposition of the Vatican makes matters very difficult for the Italian Government," remarks the *Journal des Débats* in an article on the anniversary of the taking of Rome in 1870, which ended the Pope's temporal power. How determined the opposition of the church is may be gathered from the following, which we quote from the Vienna *Vaterland*, the most important clerical organ in Austria:

"In accordance with information which we have received from Rome we are enabled to make the following statements in opposition to certain newspaper reports.

"1. The Holy Father did not read mass for King Humbert. 2. The Holy Father neither commissioned Cardinal Ferrari to carry his condolences, nor did he himself send a telegram. 3. When the Holy Father was informed that some people say King Humbert was not excommunicated, he was very indignant, and drew attention to the 'constitution Apost. Sedis.' 4. As the late King had not been separately excommunicated, a religious burial could be permitted, but only under the pressure of circumstances—to prevent a great calamity. The Italian Government exercised enormous pressure in this matter. 5. The Archbishop of Genoa, who conducted the obsequies, being induced to do so by the Government, neither received assent nor a dissenting answer from the Vicar-Cardinal. There simply was no opposition."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

INTERNATIONAL FEARS AND JEALOUSIES.

THE nations of Europe trust each other but little, and as there has been of late more national enmity, perhaps, than for many years previous, an outbreak of war is not regarded as improbable. The colonial papers, always on the watch for a quarrel which may affect them, are strongly impressed with this. The Kobe *Herald* says:

"In France the Government is actually impelled to send men and guns for the augmentation of the defenses of Madagascar lest Lord Roberts, with the Transvaal war finished, be sent with a British flotilla to attack that French possession. In England the Government is affected by the prevailing tremor of an expected French invasion to the extent that it orders the hasty repair and rearmament of certain old fortifications on the South coast of Ireland—at least this is the only reasonable explanation of a recent order for the hurried reparation of some ancient and neglected works in the region named."

The same paper regards the possibility of a sudden British attack upon Madagascar as chimerical, but the *Locomotif* and other Java papers, having caught the scare, cite many historical instances of sudden attacks made by British fleets in times of

peace, such as the attack on Copenhagen. There certainly is in Bizerta and the Corsican ports much activity by France to offset, apparently, the British preparations in Malta, Gibraltar, and other Mediterranean ports. A quarrel similar to the Fashoda incident may arise at any time. The *Désépêche Coloniale* (Paris) relates the following:

The Sultan of Maskat has made an attempt to abolish the French protection enjoyed by many Arabs in his territory, and he was accompanied by the British consul when he demanded the protection papers from citizens of Sobar. He evidently acted in accordance with British orders, and under a promise of British protection. It is all the more apparent who influences the Sultan, as he has reminded the people on the coast that he can use British ships to bombard refractory towns. It is necessary to strengthen the French forces in the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman, as always a number of British gunboats are at the service of the British consuls there.

Some criticisms of the French army, which was described as far from perfect in *The Pall Mall Gazette*, have much displeased the French. The *Journal des Débats* argues that, whenever the British believe themselves strong enough to demonstrate their power to the colonies, such questions as the Newfoundland fisheries quarrel and the desire of the Australians to oust France from the New Hebrides will be made the pretext for a quarrel. On the other hand, Great Britain does not relish the advance of France in Morocco. The *Epoca* (Madrid) nevertheless doubts that a quarrel will be entered into for the sake of Morocco. It says:

"We in Spain are naturally very much interested in the matter; but England evidently avoids this question. Engaged in watching the Russians in China, and as yet deeply enveloped in difficulties in South Africa, Great Britain needs rest to settle her affairs, especially as neither India nor Egypt is perfectly tranquil. It may be assumed that the Moroccan problem does not tempt England, and that, for the present at least, no 'Fashoda' incident will arise from it."

The *Dia* (Madrid) thinks it would be to the advantage of Spain if Germany were to appear as a third power in Morocco. Its editor says:

"Should Spain wish to part with Ceuta, only two purchasers could be considered, France and Germany. Either would render Gibraltar harmless. Spain can not do so, as she lacks the money necessary to build effective fortifications. If we allow France to possess Ceuta, England may take Tangier, and rob us of the Balearic Isles. On the other hand, France would immediately grasp the eastern coast of Morocco. But if we part with Ceuta to Germany, that power may settle matters amicably with Great Britain. A partitioning of Morocco need not be feared, as the three powers would neutralize each other."

The Montreal *Witness* thinks that Mr. Chamberlain is regarded as a "bugaboo" by the French.

England, on her part, is never altogether free from the Russian bogey, which is continually presented to her in a more or less gruesome form in books and magazine articles. There is also, now and then, an article warning the English that Germany's industrial progress is a danger to civilization, and that she must be destroyed ere she has sufficient sea power to resist destruction. In *The National Review*, Mr. Maxse declares that Germany is determined to attack England. He says:

"The German fleet is admittedly not yet strong enough for this task, therefore other European fleets must be requisitioned for the service of the Kaiser. That is the true meaning of his constant groveling to Russia. Through Russia he hopes to get control of French policy and French ships. We shall certainly court a naval Sedan unless we pull ourselves together."

The London *Review of Reviews* thinks the article in question is of special importance, because Mr. Maxse is related to both Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain. This possibility of Franco-Russian-German combination is certainly discussed in France, but it is hardly what those who hope for the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine. Cassagnac says in the *Autorité*:

"We are recovering from the delirium with which the Russian sovereigns were received. We acted then like drowning men who cling to the neck of the preserver. But we can not help knowing that the supposed preserver left us in the lurch when the Fashoda affair came. Russia then delivered us into the hands of England. To-day she places us in the German yoke. Truly, we are losing our former liking for the Russian national air. We see the drawbacks of the alliance, but perceive no advantages."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

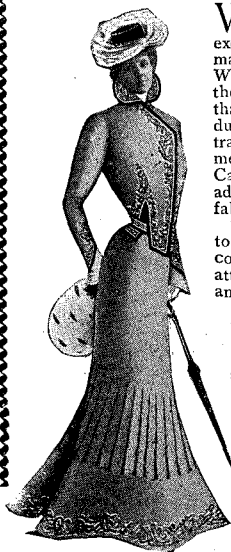
Consul-General Guenther sends the following from Frankfort, July 27, 1900:

On July 25, the motor factory of Oberursel, near Frankfort, exhibited in the presence of a number of experts its new alcohol plow locomobiles. The plow locomobile is a 20-horse-power one, and confidence is expressed by competent judges that coal can in some cases be substituted by alcohol, which can be procured everywhere and at a low cost. The alcohol plow is said to have performed its work fully as well as a steam plow operated simultaneously. The problem of using alcohol for power purposes has been solved by the motor factory in evaporating denaturized alcohol of 90°. The construction and operation of the motor is, after this gasification, the same as that of a gas-motor. The machine uses about a pint of alcohol an hour for one-horse-power. It is claimed that the operating expense is 25 per cent. lower than that of steam plows.

Consul Thackara writes from Havre, July 26, 1900:

The only new lines of steamers which have been recently established between the United States and France are the auxiliary freight line of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique (French Line) and the line operated by the Compagnie Franco-Canadienne de Navigation à Vapeur. I am informed by the agent of the French Line that the results of the supplementary freight service have been satisfactory to his company. There are three steamers employed at present: the *Bordeaux*, 4,788 gross tons; the *Alexandre Bixio*, 2,253 tons; and the *Fournel*, 2,187 tons. Sailings take

Suits and Cloaks.



WE have just received from abroad some exquisite designs in tailor-made suits and cloaks for Winter wear. They are the most advanced styles that have yet been produced, and we have illustrated them in a Supplement to our new Winter Catalogue. We have also added many new Winter fabrics to our line.

To the lady who wishes to dress well at moderate cost, we will mail free this attractive Winter Catalogue and Supplement, together with a full line of samples of the materials from which we make these garments. These new styles and fabrics are the very latest that have been produced and are shown by no other firm. Our prices this season are lower than ever before. Our Catalogue illustrates:

Exquisite Tailor-made Costumes, \$8 up.

Tailor-made Gowns, lined throughout with fine quality taffeta silk, \$15 up.

Visiting and Church Dresses at very moderate prices.

Exclusive designs in Jackets, lined throughout, \$7 up.

New French Skirts, \$4 up.

Golf Capes, Newmarkets, Rainy-Day Suits and Skirts and Pedestrian Suits and Skirts made of double-face materials.

We keep no ready-made goods, but make every garment to order, thus insuring the perfection of fit and finish. We pay express charges everywhere.

Write to-day for Catalogue and Samples; you will get them free by return mail. Be sure to say whether you wish samples for suits or for cloaks, and we will then be able to send you a full line of exactly what you desire.

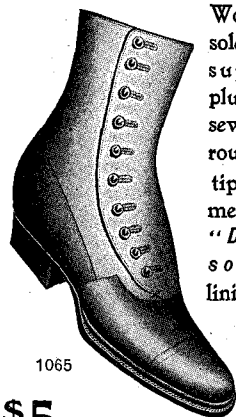
THE NATIONAL CLOAK COMPANY,
119 and 121 West 23d Street, New York.

DANIEL GREEN FELT SHOE COMPANY

119 WEST 23D STREET
NEW YORK

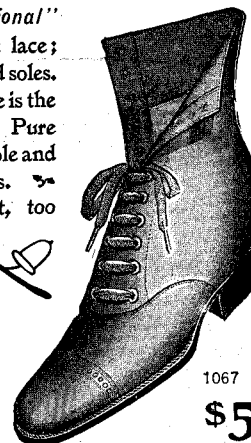
the makers of the famous "Dolgefelt" shoes will send you their splendid new catalog, fully describing and illustrating many styles of house and street boots—for men, women and children

Wet-cold weather loses its terror, when you are shod with "Dolgefelt" street boots. You need not stay in, or be pestered with rubbers; for we can promise you dry and warm feet



Women's "Cushion" sole-boot. Made from superior kid; has plump, flexible, hand-sewed soles; the new round-toe shape; kid tip; kangaroo top; medium heels, double "Dolgefelt" inner-sole. Thin wool lining

Women's "Rational" of very fine kid; lace; kid tips; splendid soles. The shape of toe is the latest round-toe. Pure wool-felt innersole and fine wool linings. Handsome boot, too



**STORMPROOF!!!
NO RUBBERS!!**

"It's like walking on cushions"
Any size

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\$5

place every three weeks from Havre, the vessels calling at Pauillac (Bordeaux) en route to New York. If the trade should demand it, the sailings would be increased to every two weeks, or oftener if necessary.

The Compagnie Franco-Canadienne de Navigation à Vapeur is a French company, with a capital of 250,000 francs (\$48,250), which was recently formed for the purpose of carrying on a monthly steam service from Havre and Bordeaux to Quebec and Montreal. Its head offices are at Paris, 3, Rue de Louvre; the Canadian agent being A. Poindron, 36 Rue St. Francis Xavier, Montreal. It advertises to issue through bills of lading for merchandise direct to Toronto, London, Ottawa, Hamilton, Kingston, and other cities in the interior of Canada and the United States. It has at present two steamers—the *Montblanc*, a vessel, according to Lloyds, of 3,279 gross tons, and the *Louisiana*, 1,973 tons. It would be difficult at this time to say whether this line will prove to be a success.

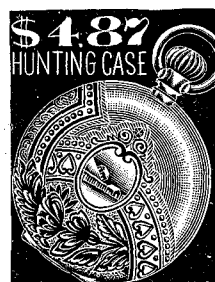
The Barber Line is running a line of chartered freight steamers between New York, Havre, and Dunkirk, with irregular but frequent sailings. At Dunkirk, unless there should be sufficient return cargo from that city and Havre to New York, the vessels are surrendered.

The United States consular agent at Dunkirk was recently asked by some English friends whether there would be a chance of creating a new line of steamers between that port and the United States, but he does not think there is any prospect of definite action being taken at present. I am informed by the United States consul at Nantes that there is no likelihood of a new line of steamers being established between Brest and the United States; but the question of a new line from Philadelphia to Nantes is being agitated with good hopes of success. Information concern-

If you will take the SHENANDOAH VALLEY ROUTE to Florida or the South, you can visit those wonders of the world, LURAY CAVERNS and NATURAL BRIDGE, VA. Address: L. J. ELLIS, East, Pass. Agt., 398 Broadway, New York City.

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if you've a Bachelor's Button, with Improved Washburne Patent Fasteners, whether you lose a suspender button or not. Slip it on; push down the lever; it holds like grim death. By mail, 10 cts. Catalogue of novelties made with Washburne fasteners, free on request.



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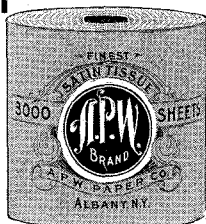
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will be delivered (charges prepaid) at any point in the United States we can reach by express. Obviously cost of delivery must, in many instances, exceed one dollar, but our large production and our confidence in the result of this wholesale distribution enable us to do what would otherwise be impossible.

Sample Sheets Mailed FREE,



and our handsome book "The Truth About Toilet Paper," giving interesting information about an Albany manufacture that reaches every part of the civilized world. Your address on a postal will do.

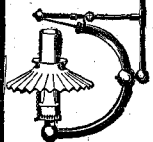
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Cost for service 1-11 as much as gas, yet a pleasanter, brighter light. 100 candle power 20 hours costs 3c. Fine print read 45 feet away. No odor, no smoke, no alcohol torch, never out of order, light, portable. Every style in double and single burners from \$2.75 up. Handsome designs in copper oxide, polished brass and nickel. Lighted instantly with one match. We have imitators—ask for the "Canton." Agents wanted. Write for catalogue C.

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Gasoline
Lamps.
Lighted with
ONE MATCH.



"Turn on the light."

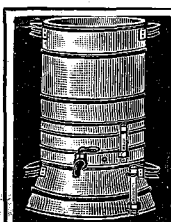
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A RARE TREAT IN
BEST IMPORTED at almost
HALF PRICES.
Oolongs, Japans, Young Hysons, Gunpowders, English Breakfasts, Souchongs, Congous, Assams 27c to 57c per lb.
and Ceylons from.....
VERY BEST ROASTED COFFEES from... 10c to 29c per lb.
The Goods are sold on their merits. NO PRESENTS.
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Brilliant Cut Glass Co., 42 Murray St., N. Y.



THE SANITARY STILL

on your kitchen stove furnishes plenty of distilled aerated water at trifling cost. Simple as a tea kettle. MRS. JULIA DENT GRANT, widow of the famous General writes: "I have used your Sanitary Still and am very much pleased with it. The water from the Still is pure and palatable." The Sanitary Still used in the WHITE HOUSE. Highest award at Paris Exposition.

Write for booklet, Cuprighr Co., 68 N. Green St., Chicago

ing this line can be obtained by corresponding with R. de Bonard, 54 Quai de la Fosse, Nantes, France.

The callings at Cherbourg of the large steamers belonging to the Hamburg-American Company, the North German Lloyd, and the American Line have increased the maritime importance of that port. The commercial situation, however, will not be greatly changed until important improvements shall have been made in the inner harbor of Cherbourg, so that the large vessels effecting the transatlantic service can enter therein, and proper arrangements shall have been made for the reception of the vessels and the handling of their passengers and cargoes.

At present, the transatlantic steamers have to lie in the outer harbor, and passengers, baggage, and merchandise have to be embarked by means of small steamers.

PERSONALS.

The Partnership of Robson and Crane.—On September 3, 1877, Stuart Robson and William H. Crane came together in a partnership which lasted twelve years. During this period, nearly every play they presented was a notable success, and the Shakespearian revivals, especially "The Comedy of Errors" in which they appeared as the *Two Dromios*, attracted wide attention. Mr. Robson, in the course of his autobiography now running in *Everybody's Magazine* (October), says that the partnership was one made by the public and one that they never had a cause to regret. It was in San Francisco, he says, that "The Comedy of Errors" was proposed to them. He continues:

"It would be a physical impossibility," I replied. 'We would have to look alike. I am thin, graceful, and beautiful. Crane is fat, ugly, and stumpy.'

"Crane was a little testy at times and sure to resent any reflection on his personal appearance.

"One of us be a liar!" said he, 'and I'm too much of a gentleman to name his name.'

"Come, come, boys," said McCullough, 'if you have no respect for yourselves, remember your Art.' This was the word that always brought us to our senses. Even in our several encounters—few of which were physical—the word Art, uttered by a friend at the critical moment, would lessen our anger, soften our hearts, and throw ourselves weeping into each other's arms."

However, they did attempt it, and more than once. On the second representation in 1879 in New York, Dion Boucicault predicted a tremendous failure. Mr. Robson continues:

"The audience flowed over the seating capacity, and into every nook and corner of the house. It was large, but to us singularly devoid of warmth or appreciation. There was a stupefying dearth of either laughter or applause. After the last act I was seated in my dressing-room, ruminating on the mistake we had seemingly made, when Crane glided in, looking unutterably sad and dejected. He leaned against the wall, and for five minutes or more we glared hungrily at one another, each vainly hoping for a syllable of cheer or sympathy. At length I shook my head sadly and said:

"A failure!"

"Of the most gigantic dimensions," said he.

"The first man I met on leaving the theater was Henry E. Abbey; he was grinning from ear to ear. 'It's a go, old fellow,' he said; 'everybody likes it, and the critics have gone wild.' My first reflection was that Abbey was concealing his pity: that Crane and myself could have been so deceived did not seem possible. In a moment we met Petroleum V. Nasby.

"Never saw anything better in my life," he said. 'Fame and fortune are at your feet, my trim-built wherry, supplicating your ambient caresses.'

It saves five times its cost in a single winter—the Rochester Radiator.

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Dainty Desserts

Variety in desserts adapted to children is a problem always.

CREAM OF WHEAT

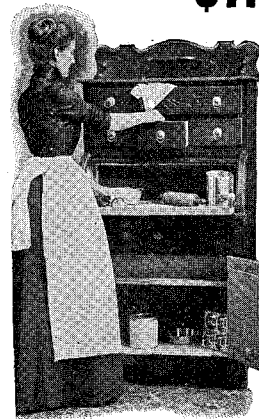
is susceptible of preparation in many good and healthful ways. Try this one:

Take two cups of warm Cream of Wheat porridge; add one cup of milk, stir until smooth; add one-half cup of sugar; one beaten egg; one table spoon full of butter; one-half cup of raisins; flavor to suit. Bake about 20 minutes.

Ask your grocer to show you the really fine gravures which we issue, any one of which views of northwestern scenery you can have with two packages of Cream of Wheat.

Cream of Wheat Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Queen Kitchen Cabinet \$7.55



and Up. A labor-saving device that's worth three closets.

Saves steps, time and money. A convenient place for all baking utensils, cereal products, spices, table linens, etc. The Queen Cabinet is an ornament to any house. Made of hardwood, antique finish. Fitted with casters and easy to move about. Six styles, \$4.90 to \$11.40. The ideal wedding, birthday, and

Holiday Gift

Used and recommended by famous American cooks. Money refunded if not satisfied. Descriptive catalogue "Q" of other useful household articles Free. Write to-day.

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PIANO Do You Want a Genuine Bargain in a Piano?

We have hundreds of Upright Pianos returned from renting by persons moving which must be disposed of at once as we cannot make room for them in our salesrooms. These pianos include Steinways, Knabes, Fischers, Sterlings and other well known makes. Many of them cannot be distinguished from new, yet all are offered at an enormous discount from prices when new. Uprights as low as \$100. Very easy terms of payment to reliable persons. It would probably cost about \$5 for freight to have one of these pianos shipped to you. New large size mahogany pianos, with mandolin attachment, \$175, sent anywhere on easy payments. Write at once for complete list and full particulars. You can make a great saving by securing your piano from us. Every piano warranted exactly as represented. LYON & HEALY, 46 Adams St., Chicago.

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This \$19.30 DESK

50 in. long, 30 in. wide, quarter sawed oak front, oak throughout, letter files, blank drawers, document file, pigeon hole boxes, extension slides, letter holders and drops. Large, complete, attractive and convenient.

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Can furnish your Office or Home throughout at Factory Prices. Prices so low agents can sell at good profits. Catalog No. 91, Office Furniture. Catalog No. 92, House Furniture.

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name and address, latest style. Order filled day received. Not obtainable elsewhere at twice the price. Special inducements to Agents. Booklet "CARD STYLE" FREE! E. J. SCHUSTER PTG. & ENG. CO., DEPT. 10, ST. LOUIS, MO.

KLIPS Sample and Circulars 10c. H. H. Ballard, 327, Pittsfield, Mass.

"This is no joke?" I faltered.
 "Never was more serious in my life."
 "You saw the play?"
 "Every scene of it."
 "And you think it a success?"
 "Undoubtedly and emphatically."

Mr. Robson relates many amusing incidents that occurred during his partnership. One hot August day, he was on a train running between Boston and Cohasset. Immediately in front of him were two voluble ladies discussing recent stage gossip. Soon they brought up Robson and Crane, painting in vivid words the terrible life of bickering and debauchery the two had led, resulting in their separation, not, however, before Crane had squandered all the money and Robson had threatened to shoot him with a double-barreled shot-gun. Mr. Robson writes:

"At this moment the train stopped at Hingham. A jaunty, well-seasoned old salt stepped aboard—Crane in his yachting suit, as Commodore of the Hull Yacht Club. Walking down the aisle, he spied his 'friend and partner,' and falling lazily into the seat beside him, threw his arm affectionately over his shoulder and merrily asked him, 'What cheer?'"

"The old ladies turned and looked glassily at the couple. The conductor came and punched his ticket."

"Good evening, Mr. Crane. Same to you, Mr. Robson."

"Curtain!"

Current Events.

Foreign.

CHINA.

October 22.—It is officially announced in Washington that the United States approves the principles enunciated in the Anglo-German agreement as to China.

October 23.—The British Government leases from English contractors the harbor works of Chang-Wan-Tao, on the Gulf of Liao-Tong, for a winter port.

Li Hung Chang requests M. Delcassé to replace M. Pichon with another plenipotentiary, because of M. Pichon's illness.

October 24.—The rebels in Southern China are actively recruiting, reports state, and now number 10,000 men.

October 25.—Fresh Boxer disturbances are reported in China; 200 Boxers are killed in a fight with German marines.

October 26.—It is officially announced that Kang Yi is dead and that Yu Hsien has committed suicide by swallowing gold leaf; both were leaders of the Boxer outbreak in China.

The Czar of Russia has been requested by the Chinese Emperor to take the conquered Manchurian provinces under his protection.

October 27.—Chinese imperial troops defeat the rebels, 600 of whom are killed.

Four hundred native Christians are massacred at Mukden.

October 28.—Information is received from Japanese sources that the Empress-Dowager is seriously ill at Tai-Chuen-Fu.

SOUTH AFRICA.

October 22.—Reports from South Africa indicate that every effort is being made to favor British manufacturers in placing orders for railroad and mining supplies.

October 24.—W. P. Schreiner, former premier of Cape Colony, resigns from the Cape Parliament, owing to the hostility among the Afrikaner extremists.

General Buller reaches Cape Town.

October 26.—The Transvaal is formally proclaimed a part of the British empire at Pretoria.

Boer activity in the conquered colonies is increasing at several points.

Dr. Leyds reports that President Kruger will probably winter near Nice.

October 27.—Lord Roberts reports severe losses both to British and Boers in recent fighting in South Africa.

October 28.—Boers attack a body of Cape police near Hoopstad, Orange River Colony, killing 7, wounding 11, and capturing 15.

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CHICKERING PIANOS

Always unsurpassed and always progressive they were never so good as they are now. Professional and popular opinion is witness to the truth of the statement.

Other pianos have sold largely because of the abrupt positiveness with which they have been presented. Chickering's shall not suffer for want of publicity and facility.

When the Wanamaker Store took over the selling of Chickering Pianos for the vicinage of New York and Philadelphia—

**The Best Piano that the World
... Has Yet Produced ...**

was offered for sale by

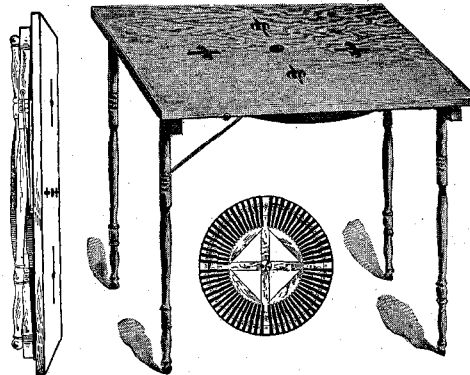
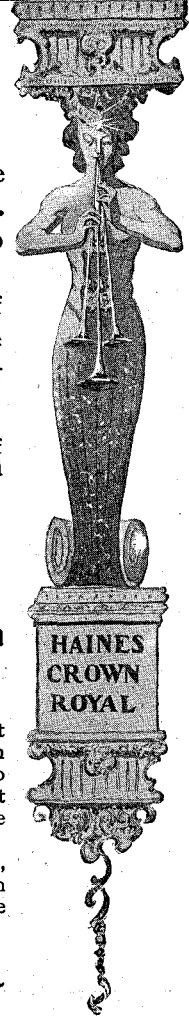
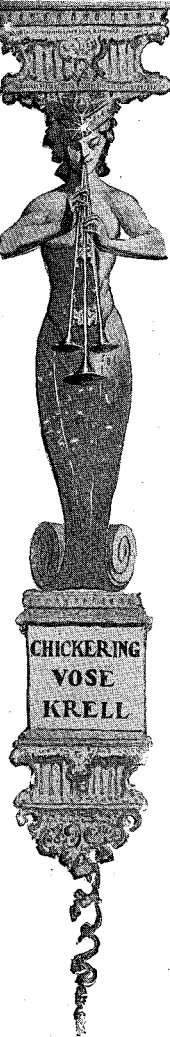
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Honest Purchaser Could Wish**

Ask or write us for full information about it.

But perhaps you are more interested in the fact that absolutely right, fair and fixed prices have been made on pianos of high character. This is an innovation in piano selling that will be welcomed by all purchasers. The best piano in the world, at the lowest price for which it can be sold, with the Wanamaker guarantee and service.

And not alone the Chickering; for here are the Vose, the Krell, the Haines, the Royal, the Crown—each with highest merit in its class. The most comprehensive assemblage of pianos gathered in any store anywhere.

**JOHN WANAMAKER
New York.**



Play Whist?

Then You Will Be Interested in This Table.

It is intended for Duplicate Whist. In the illustration, the large cut is the table set up for use. The small disk is the pocket for holding the cards. It is fastened to the bottom of the table and revolves. The dot on the margin shows the spring which controls it. At the side is the table folded. The pocket holds sixteen decks of cards. There are sixteen hands and each player has four leads. After playing a hand, cards are replaced in the pockets, and by touching the spring, a new hand is before each player. The advantages over trays are no lost cards, no errors and a place on which to play. The table is made in oak or mahogany and is a handsome, substantial piece of furniture. Price of each \$6.00, f.o.b. cars, Green Bay, Wis.

GEO. H. RICE, - Green Bay, Wis.

Puncture Proof Folding Boats. Adopted by U. S. War and Navy depts. in March and Sept. 1899. Only medal and award at World's Fair. Beautiful models, perfectly safe for family as well as sportsmen's use. Sails, centreboards, rudders. Packs in small cases. Send 6c. for cat. 50 engravings. **King Folding Canvas Boat Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.**

Pears'

Economical soap is one that a touch of cleanses.

Pears' shaving soap is the best in all the world.

All sorts of people use Pears' soap, all sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists.

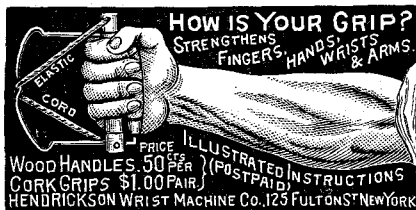


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But 2,097 children died of it in London in one year. This often fatal disease is quickly checked and cured by vaporized Cresolene. Cresolene has been most successfully used for twenty years as a preventative of Croup, Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Measles, Scarlet Fever, and other contagious diseases. Actual tests show that vaporized Cresolene kills the germs of Diphtheria. Send for descriptive booklet with testimonials. Sold by all druggists.

Vapo-Cresolene Co., 180 Fulton St., New York.



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McINTOSH BATTERY & OPTICAL CO., 92-98 State St., Chicago, Ill.

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WM. V. WILLIS & CO., 184 South 11th Street, Philadelphia

STAMPED STEEL CEILINGS

Most Durable and Decorative. Suitable for all buildings. Numerous designs. Send for Catalogue.

H. S. NORTHROP, 52 Cherry Street, New York.

A LITTLE TREASURE FOR EVERY HOUSEWIFE

The Expert Cleaner

How best to clean everything in and about the house. Hundreds of useful receipts. 12mo, cloth, 75 cts.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., NEW YORK.

It is reported that there are still 15,000 Boers in the field.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

October 22.—The Government of Ecuador arranges to pay its entire foreign debt.

General Azcarraga succeeds in forming a new cabinet at Madrid.

Cholera is spreading rapidly in Japan.

October 23.—The complete suppression of the revolution in San Domingo is announced; General Garcia, the rebel leader, surrenders unconditionally.

Baron von Richthofen, Under Secretary of the German Foreign Office, is appointed to succeed Count von Buelow as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Azcarragan ministry is made complete with the appointment of Admiral Mozo, maritime prefect at Cadiz, as Spanish minister of marine.

October 25.—The five hundredth anniversary of the birth of Chaucer is commemorated by unveiling a window in St. Saviour's Church, London.

October 26.—It is announced that Lord Salisbury will retain the Offices of Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and that Mr. Chamberlain will continue Secretary of State for the Colonies.

October 27.—The one hundredth birthday of the late Field-Marshal von Moltke is celebrated in Germany.

Considerable damage is done by gales and floods in England.

October 28.—*Philippines*: Four hundred rebels attacked an American detachment in Luzon, losing seventy-five killed, the Americans having two killed.

The Philippine Commission decides to compile the revised Philippine customs tariff.

Prince Hohenlohe states that his deafness and the growing desire to ignore him on all important occasions, influenced him to resign the German chancellorship.

The Right Hon. Friedrich Max Müller, corpus professor of comparative philology at Oxford University, dies at Oxford.

Domestic.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN:

October 24.—Secretary Root discusses the issues of the campaign in an extended address at Canton, Ohio, where he is visiting the President.

October 25.—Mr. Bryan starts his New Jersey campaign, while Governor Roosevelt continues his work in New York State.

October 26.—The Republicans of New York City give Governor Roosevelt a splendid reception. Among others, ex-Secretary Fairchild, of ex-President Cleveland's Cabinet, spoke for the Sound-Money Democrats.

W. J. Bryan arrives in New York at midnight.

October 27.—Mr. Bryan pays his second campaign visit to New York City, and speaks at meetings arranged by the National Association of Democratic Clubs.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

October 22.—Ex-Secretary of State John Sherman dies in Washington, aged seventy-eight years.

October 23.—A note-teller of the First National Bank of New York is a fugitive and a defaulter to the extent of \$700,000.

One million dollars' worth of gold dust is received at San Francisco from the mines of Dawson.

October 24.—The Census Bureau announces the population of the State of California to be 1,485,053 against 1,208,130 in 1890. This is an increase of 276,923, or 22.9 per cent.

October 25.—The officials of the United Mine Workers declare the coal-strike off.

October 27.—Coal-operators grant the demands of the miners, and the resumption of work is expected to be general.

For Nervous Headache

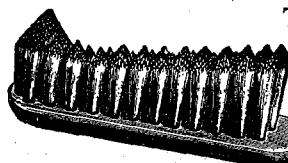
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. F. A. ROBERTS, Waterville, Me., says: "It is of great benefit in nervous headache, nervous dyspepsia and neuralgia."

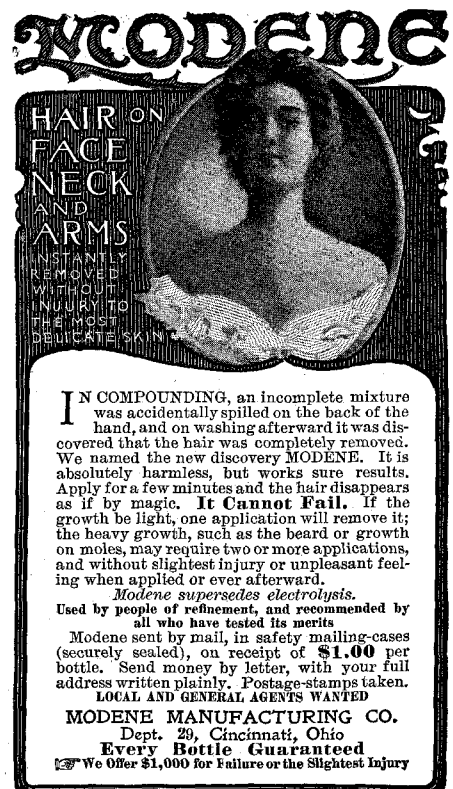
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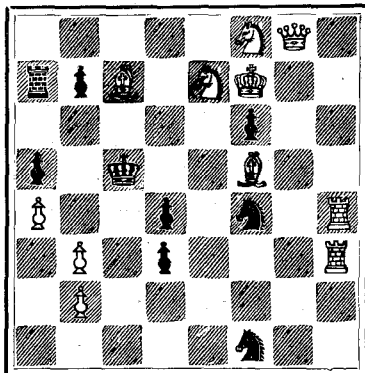
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 514.

By N. L. VALVO.

Prize-Winner, Palermo Chess-Club Tourney.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 508.

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. R—Q R 8 | 2. Kt—Kt 8, ch | 3. Kt—B 6, mate |
| 1. K x Kt | 2. K—Q sq or B sq | 3. R—R 6, mate |
| 1. | 2. K—Kt 8 | 3. |
| 1. Any other | 2. Any | 3. |

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Tarboro, N. C.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; M. Bukofzer, Paterson, N. J.; A. Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. J. G. Law,

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Comments: "Teutonic finesse, twice refined"—I. W. B.; "Brilliant tho brief"—C. R. O.; "Cute, entertaining, and very clever"—H. W. B.; "Not much variety nor special, but the problem is cleverly conceived and the mates are clean"—F. H. J.; "One of the most beautiful, delicate, and ingenious positions I ever saw"—M. M.; "The King of the Lilliputs"—M. B.; "As sharp as sharp can be"—A. K.; "A delightful study"—J. G. L.; "Very suggestive of tying a knot. Quite an original little tangle"—W. R. C.; "One of the strange things of Chess: moving a piece, apparently, out of play, in order that it may get into play"—J. G. R.; "A golden key hard to find, which starts the mills of the gods to grind"—G. D.; "Splendid"—F. M. M.; "The key is tantalizingly concealed"—G. A. W.; "Beautiful"—K. R.

Several solvers sent K-R 6; the reply is Kt-Kt 4.

In addition to those reported, H. H. Ballard, Pittsfield, Mass., and S. W. S., got 506 and 507. H. Sleeper, Meriden, N. H.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; A. G. Beer, Ashland, O., and W. K. Greely, Boston, got 506. C. C. W., Toledo, O., 504.

From the Haupt-Tourney, Munich.

SWIDENSKI TOOK FIRST PRIZE.

French.

KRUGER.	SWIDENSKI.	KRUGER.	SWIDENSKI.
<i>White.</i>	<i>Black.</i>	<i>White.</i>	<i>Black.</i>
1 P-K 4	P-K 3	21 Kt-K 2	Q R-B sq
2 P-Q 4	P-Q 3	22 Kt-B 3	Q-K sq
3 Kt-Q B 3	Kt-K B 3	23 Kt-Q 2	R-B 2
4 B-K Kt 5	B-Kt 5	24 P-B 4	R (Q sq) B sq
5 B-Q 3	P-K R 3	25 R-B 3	B-R 2
6 B x Kt	Q x B	26 P-Q R 4	Q-K 2
7 Kt-B 3	Castles	27 Kt-Kt 3	Q-Kt 5
8 Castles	P-B 3	28 R-R sq	R-B 5
9 Q-K 2	Kt-Q 2	29 P-B 5	R x P
10 Kt-Kt sq	P-B 4	30 Kt x R	B x Kt ch
11 P-B 3	B-R 4	31 K-R sq	Q x P
12 P-K 5	Q-K 2	32 P x P	B x K P
13 Q Kt-Q 2	B-Kt 3	33 R-Q sq	Q x Kt
14 Q R-K sq	P x P	34 Q x B	Q x Q
15 P x P	Q-Kt 5	35 R x Q	R x B
16 Kt-Kt 3	P-Q R 4	36 P-R 3	Kt-Q 2
17 B-B 2	R-Q sq	37 R-Q Kt 3	Kt x P
18 Q-Q 3	Kt-B sq	38 R x P	B x P
19 P-Q R 3	Q-K 2		Resigns.
20 Kt-B sq	B-Q 2		

A Foreign Sparkler.

(Comments by Herr Reichelm.)

"Nothing gives so much pleasure to the average frog-pond as the sacrifice of the Queen, and even the sternest masters have been known to unbend occasionally in this direction. The late Baron Kolisch was a past adept in all the wiles of brilliancy, but on one occasion he received a very strong dose of his own medicine from another Hungarian-Polish Frenchman, called Maczuski. Moves ran:

MACZUSKI.	KOLISCH.
<i>White.</i>	<i>Black.</i>
1 P-K 4	P-K 4
2 K Kt-B 3	Q Kt-B 3
3 P-Q 4	P x P
4 Kt x P	Q-R 5

"An old-time variation.

MACZUSKI.	KOLISCH.
<i>White.</i>	<i>Black.</i>
5 Q Kt-B 3	B-Kt 5
6 Q-Q 3	Kt-B 3
7 Kt x Kt	Q P x Kt
8 B-Q 2	B x Kt
9 B x B	Kt x K P
10 Q-Q 4	Q-K 2

"Each man imagines he has a lead-pipe cinch on the other fellow, but White avails himself of the beautiful resource of Castling.

MACZUSKI.	KOLISCH.
<i>White.</i>	<i>Black.</i>
11 Castles	Q-Kt 4 ch
12 P-B 4	Q x P ch
13 B-Q 2	Q-K 5

"At this point Kolisch was amazed to find that the other man forced mate in three moves, as follows:

MACZUSKI.	KOLISCH.
<i>White.</i>	<i>Black.</i>
14 Q-Q 8 ch	K x Q
15 B-Kt 5 ch	K-K sq
16 R-Q 8 checkmate.	

"Forms as brilliant a mate as ever occurred in actual play."

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Chess-Nuts.

Lord Russell, of Killowen, the late Lord Chief Justice of England, was always interested in Chess. When a young man he played a good deal, tho how well we do not know. He was President of the Metropolitan Chess-Club of London, and presided at its last annual dinner.

In the Paris Tournament, the Ruy Lopez was played thirty-five times; the Queen's Pawn Opening, thirty-two times. Of the thirty-five games in which the Ruy was used, Black won fourteen; White, twelve.

A Chess-problem is an idea, or combination of ideas, expressed upon the board in accordance with a number of generally accepted principles of construction. To the ordinary reader it is merely a collection of mysterious symbols, but to the problematist and solver it is a work of art, and, in the truest sense, as distinct a creation as a painting or a poem.—James Raynor, *Introd. "Chess-Problems."*

Mr. H. E. Atkins, who made a clean score in the Amsterdam Tourney, now comes out of the Southern Counties Chess-Association, lately held in Bath, England, with nearly a clean score, for he had only one Draw against him.

Some one, referring to Janowski's poor showing in Paris and Munich, says that he has not been overrated, but overdone,—he needs a rest.

A Meteoric Finish.

In a game between M. Janowski and an amateur, the following position occurred:

WHITE (Amateur): K on KR sq; Q on K 2; Kts on K 6 and Q Kt sq; Rs on KB sq and QR sq; P on K 5, KB 4, K Kt 2, KR 2, Q Kt 2, QR 2.

BLACK (Janowski): K on QB sq; Q on Q 5; B on QB 4; Kt on KB 4; Rs on KR sq and Q sq; Ps on K Kt 2, KR 4, Q Kt 2, QR 2.

Janowski played P-KR 5, and White captured the Q with Kt on Q 6; whereupon, Black forces mate in seven moves.

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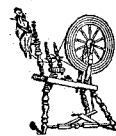
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